

*Percyval's Bibliotheca Hispanica. 1591.*

REVERENDISSIMO  
IN CHRISTO PATRI, PRÆSVLI  
QVE PRÆSTANTISSIMO, DOMI-  
NO IOHANNI WHITGIFT, SS.  
THEOLOGIÆ DOCTORI, CAN-  
TVARIENSI ARCHIEPISCOPO,  
ET TOTIVS ANGLIÆ PRIMA-  
TI, VIRO OMNI PIETA-  
TIS, MORVM ET LIT-  
TERARVM LAVDE  
ILLVSTRI;

IOHANNES THORIVS  
HANC GRAMMATICAM À SE EX  
HISPANICO AD ANGLORVM V-  
SVM CONVERSAM, ET DICTIO-  
NARIOLO LOCVPLETATAM; IN  
GRATI ANIMI TESTIMO-  
NIVM CONSE-  
CRAVIT.

*The Epistle to the Reader.*



Gentle Reader, many suppo-  
sing their Bookes to bee no  
bookes, vnlesse they bee en-  
larged with tedious pefa-  
ces; they abuse the Readers  
curtesie with superfluous relations : filling  
the first sheete with vaine prayles of the  
matter and subiect of their Pamphlets. I  
therefore vnwilling to staie you with need-  
lesse prayles; meane not heare to write an  
<sup>εὐχόμιον</sup> in commendation of the Spanish or  
French tongue : leauing the consideration  
thereof vnto euery one his liking, to thinke  
of these tongues according to their owne  
opinion or pleasure. But thus muche I  
thought necessary to aduertise the Reader  
of; that this Grammar was first written  
the greater part of it in Spanish, and a litle<sup>+</sup>  
of the ende in French; in such manner that  
none could reape any benefit by reading of  
it, but such as were acquainted with both  
the forefayd languages. In so much that I  
beeing requested by diuers, but especially  
mooued

## *The Epistle to the Reader.*

mooued with loue and affection toward my country men (beeing most ready at all times to vndertake any labour to procure their ease, and imploy my dearest time to do them pleasure) haue in such sort translated & altered this booke, that any English man may vse it to his profite. And to the ende that the one language may easily be knowne from the other, I haue caused it to be printed in three sundry kindes of letters. Besides this, for better order and to auoyde all confusion, I haue deuided it into sundry parts and sexions: and at the ende  
 + added a Dictionarie of all the Spanish words set down for example in this Grammar, and also many other wordes most vsed. Which paynes (gentle Reader) I shall thinke well imployde if it may doo you good and redowne to your profit: requesting no other meede for my labour, then to haue it accepted as a token of my good will and meaning. And thus I commit you to your accustomed exercises, and the further reading of our Grammar.

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F I N I S.

## The Spanish Grammer.

I

**I** Would thinke it superfluous and needesse at this time to treat of the number & pronounciation of the letters of the Spanish tongue, unless in the prolation of some of them, this tongue did greatly differ from all the other languages commonly spoken in Europ. And therefore to take away all occasion of error which may be committed in the pronounciation by the strangers that are desirous to speake this language, I will intreat of the power which each letter hath, and how it ought to be pronouncied.

The Spanish tongue hath seven and twentie letters, with those which are written double: and these be they.

A. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o.

p. q. r. s. t. u. x. y. z.

And these be the double letters. ch. ll. ñ.

Some men maruelle much why the Spanish tongue being descended from the Latine, hath gotten more letters than the Latine Speech it selfe: Unto this I aunswere, that although the Spanish tongue in our time be corrupt & broken Latine: it was neuertheless before deriued from some other auncient language. Besides, it hath sought letters to utter all the prolations which the instruments which God hath giuen man could articulate and pronounce. Now then let vs see the valure and pronounciation particularly of every letter.

Of the letter A.

This letter, the Spanish tongue pronounceth after the same order as all other tongues do: To witte, with onely opening



opening the mouth without using any violence at all with any of the other instruments.

### Of the letter B.

This letter, keepeth the pronunciation of the Latine B, and will not be pronounced as some Grecians do: (I call those Grecians that now a dayes teach the same tongue in Europe) who pronounce the B. touching the under lippe with their teeth, as if it were V consonant Vita. But the perfect pronunciation of this letter is, joining both the lips together. And so the Hebrewes call it litteram labialem, the labiall Letter.

The French men pronounce these two letters after the same manner as the Spaniards.

### Of the letter C.

This letter must be pronounced by applying the tongue to both the rankes of the teeth, making the winde go out by force, like many of the Grecians pronounce the letter σ. The pronunciation of this letter is answerable (as I think) to a letter which the Hebrewes have, which they call *cadic*. The pronunciation whereof, because it hath been unknown to some: that letter hath bene thought superfluous in the Hebrew Alphabet. I am perswaded that it is correspondent to the pronunciation of this Hebrew letter: seeing that the Spaniards when they borrow a worde from the Hebrew tongue to use it, they write it with a C. as wee may take example by this worde *çagnero*, which is as much to saye as the worde *postero* (in English, the latter,) which the Hebrew properly pronounceth *çagir*.

But leaving this aside wee must note that this letter hath two pronunciations according to the vowel which is adjoynd unto it: For if an A followe, then it is pronounced

as

as the letter K. So doth it also when o. or u. followeth. Example *cañidad*, *cañad*, *cara*, *cordura*, *costumbre*, *cantar*, *cancaro*, *cuchillo*. And this as well in the middle of the worde, as in the beginning, as *Escama*, *escandido*, *jacudir*, *acabar*, *escudriñar*, *escudriñador*, *escuchar*.

But if e. or i. followe the c. then shee taketh the first pronunciation, of which we have spoken above, as *cena*, *cenar*, *ciudadano*, *ciudad*: But if the necessity of the worde require, that though a. o. or u. doe followe the c. and yet notwithstanding it must be pronounced as if e. or i. did followe, then we must put a little note under the c. being as it were a halfe circle drawn towards the right hand, which is called *çerilla*, ç. And this ought to be observed as well in the beginning of the word, & middle, as in the latter ende. Example, *cereça*, *çapa* o, *açor*, *cedaço*, *çamarro*, *caçador*, *çarça*, *maça*, *alabança*, *çumo*, *çuño*, *çaquicami*, &c.

The Frenchmen use the same pronunciation in this letter c. as well in the beginning of a worde, and middle, as in the ende: except, when the ç. is noted with the little half circle beneath, then it is to be pronounced as if it were an s. In so much that they saye, *François*, as if it were written *François*: as for example: *j'apperçoy bien, que cest homme la est suspecçon eux. Car il ne fait qu'aller su & la, pour çavoir la façon des François, &c.*

The Spanish tongue hath another letter compounded of c. and h. thus *ch*. The pronunciation whereof is so proper and particuler unto the Spaniards, that the French men can scarce and that with great difficultie immitate the same pronunciation. In so much, that it is as a token whereby the native Spaniards are known from the strangers that can speake the Spanish tongue. For the same *ch*. is as it were a stumbling blocke unto them, and especially unto Frenchmen. Like as among the Israelites they

were known of what Trybe they were by the pronunciation of an Hebrew letter which is called Schin.

The right pronunciation, and which commonly is used among the Spanyardes is, when you put the thickest of the tongue to the upper end of the throat, with the pickt end of the tongue touching both the ranks of the teeth, breathing with violence, as we pronounce in English: chickens, chamber, chatfield.

And because in all the French tongue I cannot fynde any such pronunciation, I cannot declare it by example, wherby they may learne to pronounce this Spanish letter right, which Englishmen may easily doe. And hence it cometh that a French man coming into England, when he will saye chickens, he sayeth shickens.

And even as they cannot pronounce Chickens but Shickens, so in the Spanish tongue, when they will saye cuchillo they say cushillo, not able to imitate the right pronunciation of the same letter ch. And therefore I counsell them Frenchmen that will pronounce the same letter well, to learne the pronunciation of it, of some naturall Spanyard.

When I doe attentively consider from what tongue the Spanish nation hath taken this letter, I coniecture that it was taken from the Hebrew speech, and that this letter ch. is correspondent unto the letter which the Hebrewes call Schin, when they set a poynt on the toppe of the right syde of the letter, which in their tongue they call Schin-jamin: For when they set the little poynt over the left syde of the letter, then they call it Schin-semol.

To the end, that the strangers may exercise themselves in the pronunciation of this letter ch. I will set downe all the wordes which for the most parte are founde in the Spanish tongue written with this letter: chismear, chismero, chismeria, muchacho, china, mancha, achaque, chueca,

chueca, chapin, machucar, chupar, chiste, chistar, charlatan, chamarra, chinche, pichel, chozno, chimenea, tachar, &c.

The Frenchmen have the same letter also, but they pronounce it after another manner: For they make it sounde as the Spanyardes are accustomed to pronounce the letter x. and as English men pronounce Sh. and so they saye *chenal*, *chenalier*, as if it were written *sheual*, *sheualier*. And among the Spanyardes *xenal*, *xenalier*: For so is the letter x. pronounced in the Spanish tongue as wee shall afterwards more at large speake thereof.

In the meane time this is to be noted, that all the wordes which the Frenchmen pronounce with this letter ch. the Spanyardes utter them with a single c. onely, as for Example, *chenalier*, *cavallero*, *chenal*, *cauallo*, &c. And this is onely obscurd in the beginning of the worde.

#### Of the letter D.

This letter is pronounced alike in both tongues, the Spanish and the French, to wite, putting the end of the tongue against the teeth halfe open,

#### Of the letter E.

This vowel in the Spanish tongue is pronounced as in the Latine tongue.

But as for the French tongue, note that there be two kindes of e: the one is *é acuta*: the other *e gravis*: or the one *é masculin*, and the other *e feminin*.

The *é Masculin* is alwayes noted with an Accent on the toppe, as in these wordes, *charité*, *granité*, *aimé*, *jugé*.

But when the e. is not accentuated with the title over

head, that e. the French men call the e Feminin: For the sounde of the same e is not so sharpe and acute, as the Masculin é. As for example, *Sapience, diuine, immortelle, eternelle, euangile, &c.*

It happeneth sometimes that this letter e. is sometimes set double in the ende of the worde, especially in the Participles of the Feminine gender. And then the first e. is é Masculin, and the latter is e Feminin: As for example, *Esposée, animée, rachetée, enseignée, arrousee, &c.* In so much that the é accentuate or Masculine is pronounced as the Latine e. But the e Feminin is pronounced among the Frenchmen, almost as if it were a Latine a.

The stranger must diligently note the difference of these two kindes of e. For otherwise they might be terribly deceived in the significations of many French words. Example, *cestuy cy est juge*, is to say: This man is Judge. But *cestuy cy est jugé*, signifieth: this man is judged: So in this word *il est aveugle*, is to say: He is blind. But thus, *il est aveuglé*, it is to say: He is blinded. *contes*, accounts: but *contés*, counted: *charges*, is to say Charges, or cares: but *chargés* signifieth Charged.

Furthermore, this must be noted, that all the Spanish Participles passives in the Masculine Gender and singular Number, the French men forme them with é Masculine: As for Example, *comprado, acheté, herido, blessé, amonestado, amonesté, acusado, accusé, despedido, cangedé, contado, conté, &c.*

The Frenchmen, as we haue aboue noted, pronounce their e Feminine, as if it were an a. And also they vse the same order in uttering their e. as if it were an a when the e. commeth before m. or n. as wee shall hereafter shewe by Examples.

Of

## Of the letter F.

This letter is pronounced by the Spaniards, as in the French and Latine tongues. Yet notwithstanding, this ought to be noted by the way: that when there is any worde which descendeth either from the Latine or Graeke tongue, which is written with ph. the Spaniards writeth it with the same letters, pronouncing it like an f. writing *phylosopho*, and not *filosoto*: *philosophia*, and not *filosofia*. In truth, the pronunciation is all one, but yet it is better to keepe the Orthographie, because it may be known from whence the worde takes it beginning.

## Of the letter G.

This letter in the Spanish tongue is pronounced as the Hebrewes pronounce their letter which is correspondent vnto this, and they call it Gimel: which pronunciation also the Latinistes and French men vse.

But this must be noted that the G. when it commeth before a. o. or u. is otherwise pronounced then when it commeth before e. or i. For before a. o. u. it is pronounced as wee pronounce it in this worde gaunter, god, good. As for example: *ganar, ganado, gonces, golpe, gobernar, angustiar, gustar, &c.* But when the g. is set before e. or i. it is pronounced as g. in English in this worde, Gentleman, George, &c. As for example, *gesto, gentileza, gemido, gigantes, &c.* And if the necessity of the worde require that the g. notwithstanding a. o. or u. following, yet it is to be pronounced as if e. or i. followed, then it is written with j long: as for example *jarro* and not *garro*, *johan*, and not *goan*, *jubo*, and not *gusto*, *cerrojo*, and not *cerrogo*, *jubon*, and not *gubon*, &c.

Note

Note also, that if after the g. an u. followe with a also, the u. shall be distinctly pronounced, and not as the French tongue which soundes not the u. when it standeth be- wixt g. and a. So that you must in the Spanish tongue give the u. her full sounde and pronunciation, and sound it lengua, averiguar, fragua, tregua, mengua, pegua, agua, as if it were written with a double w: longwa, &c. but not as if it were written lenga, averigar, fraga, &c. like the French men do.

## Of the letter H.

This letter of aspiration retaineth the common pro- nunciation of all other tongues. Yet this may be noted, that in the Spanish tongue, it is pronounced with a more vehement sound in some wordes then other. And hereof no certaine rule can be given, but onely by marking and lear- ning it by the common use of speaking. Yet this is plaine, that in the beginning of every worde, it is pronounced more vehemently, then in the middle or ende of the same.

## Of the letter i.

The Spanish tongue hath three kindes of I.

The first hath a small forme, and is pronounced as a boiwell.

The other is called the long j. and that is an j. conso- nant, which serueth in steede of g. when it commeth be- fore a. o. or u. as we haue before saide. Example: jamas, and not gamas, &c.

The third I. is a y. commonly written in words that de- scend from the Greeke tongue and are used in the Spanish tongue. But it is pronounced like the little i.

This y. is also put, when it commeth before another vowel, like as yo, ya, dezya, avya, comya, embyo, &c.

Of

## Of the letter K.

The Spanish tongue useth this letter when a Latine or Greeke worde requireth it. And it is pronounced like c. when it commeth before a. o. or u. as is Ka- lendas, &c.

## Of the letters L. and ll.

This letter, when it is not double, is pronounced after the same manner as in all other languages: But when it is doubled, then it is pronounced, putting the ende of the tongue in the concave and hollovy place of the upper teeth, as the Italians pronounce gl. As for Example: llamar, llover, llegar, espinilla, llorar, tollo, follo- gar, xeryilla, llave, &c.

## Of the letter M.

This letter retaineth the same pronunciation as well in this tongue and the French, as in all the other lan- guages.

## Of the letter N.

When this letter is written without a note on the top, then it is pronounced as in all other languages.

But when it is noted with a tittle over the head as ñ. then it is to be pronounced putting the tongue in the con- cave place of the upper teeth something high towards the throat, in such order as the French men and many Lati- nistes do pronounce gn. But the right pronunciation of this Spanish letter ñ. is as we in English would pronounce nia, making but one syllable of it, and something draw-  
C ning

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A word of  
one syllable.

ning the i. and sound it as wee sound the y. in English coming before another vowel, as in this worde, yea, yet, youder: then putting an n. before it, wee make it nyet, nyate, Monosyllabum and so hit vpon the right pronounciation of this Spanish letter ñ. which they pronounce ña, ñe, ñi, ño, ñu. as we would pronounce nya, nye, nyi, nyo, nyu. As for example, añidir, año, paño, enseñar, maña, reñegar, mañana. as if it were written anyidir, anyo, &c.

### Of the letters O. P. Q.

These letters are pronounced among the Spanyardes as among other Nations. This onely may be noted, that ph. coming together must be pronounced as if it were f. as we haue heretofore shewed.

As for this letter q. Note that whensoever it cometh before u. the u. is to be pronounced, and loseth not her sound, as we haue noted also in the letter g. And saue, quando, and not as if it were written qando: quatro, and not qatro: quantos and not qantos: quales and not qales. But if after the u. immediately folloow e. or i. then the u. loseth her sounde, and you must pronounce the worde as if there were neuer an u. in it. As for example quinze, qitar, qerer, quemar, as if it were written, qinze, qitar, qerer, qemar, &c.

### Of the letter R.

This letter, if it be single in the middle of a worde, it is pronounced with a sweete aspiration, arador, heredero, orador, haron. But if it be in the beginning of a worde: then it is pronounced with a great vehemencie: As for Example, rodar, reñir, redemptor, ruido, rila, reir, ruinar, &c. as if it were written rhodar, rhenir

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rehñir, rhedemptor, &c. Thus is it also pronounced in the middle of a worde if it be a double rr. as in these wordes, errar, herrero, corregir, correr, carreta, &c. as if it were written errhar, herredero, &c. For in this letter the Spanyardes imitate and folloow the pronounciation which the Grecians doe vse in their letter Rho.

### Of the letter S.

This letter is correspondent to two letters, which the Hebrewes haue: the one they call Samech: and the other Scin. When this letter is in the beginning of a worde by it selfe, single, or in the middle of a worde double ss. then it is pronounced with something a vehement sounde, as in these wordes salud, sanctidad, sanidad, saltar, saltar, sufrir. Example, when it is double in the middle of a worde: fuessemos, dixessemos, tuviessemos. But if this letter S. be alone and single in the middle of a worde, then it is to be pronounced sweetely with a mingled sounde betwixt the pronounciation of S. and z, which the French men doe with great dexteritie, which addeth a meruailous grace vnto their tongue. The same sounde hath the S. in the ende of the worde. Example: Dios ama a sus hijos, escojelos, llama los, para a la fin, glorificar los, which is as much to saue as: God loues his children, chooseth them, calleth them: in the ende to glorifie them.

### Of the letter T.

This letter retaineth the same pronounciation which is vsed in all other languages. As for Example: tomar, tutar, tirar, toro, tinta. In the like sorte it is pronounced when it is added to H. in these wordes which the

Spanish tongue borroweth of the Græke: as Theologia, etimologia, &c. pronouncing it as if it were written Teologia, etimologia, &c.

Of the letter V.

This letter serueth sometimes for a vowel, sometimes for a consonant.

Being a vowel, it retaineth the common pronunciation used in all tongues, as in these words: guardar, gusto, fuero, ygualdad, and is correspondent to the Hebrew vowel vaf, curech.

But v. being a consonant it must be pronounced touching the under lippe with the upper teeth, as some Grecians pronounce the seconde letter of their Alphabet, which they call vita. And as the English men pronounce the v. in these words: over, vaunt, valiant, verie, &c. The Latinites that are something precise in writing, make this distinction of the v. that when it is a consonant, they write it thus v. when it is a vowel thus, u. as in these words valde, servare, vovere, Consonant. But Vowels in these: ullus, musicus, &c.

But they that are not so skilfull in making difference betwixt the v. consonant, and the u. vowel. They commonly use this kinde of v. when the worde beginneth with an u. and in the middle of the worde they use this u. And thus much of this.

But before I passe to the other Letters, I will set downe some examples of Spanish words written with v. Consonants: Vianda, vida, voto, vestido, envierno, levantar, &c. And this v. is answerable to the Hebrew vaf, and the Græke Ypsilon, as it is now adays much pronounced in Europ.

Of

Of the letter X.

To pronounce this letter well, a man may note howe the French man pronounceth ch. which is much like to the English sh: So that the Spanyarde pronounceth his X. as the English man pronounceth sh. and the French men ch. For betwixt the English sh. and the French ch. I can finde but small difference. Examples: xaquima, xara, xerilla, xaral, mexilla, texillo, lexia, texer, lexos, aximez, axuar, &c. As if it were written shaquima, shara, sheringa, &c.

Of the letter Z.

The Spanyards pronounce this letter as the Hebrews their letter Zaim. And as the French men pronounce their s, but with more vehemencie. And as we pronounce our English z. Example: Dezir, rezio, azeite. And it keepeth the same sounde, though it be put in the end of a worde: as raiz, perdiz, boz, enzina, zarco, razimo, zacharias, &c.

Of the diuision of the foresaid letters.

These letters are deuided in two partes. Sixe of them be vowels, A. E. I. O. V. Y. All the other besides these sixe, are called Consonants, because they doe as it were consoynd, that is sound with the Vowels, for without they be ioyned to some of the Vowels they haue no sound.

And as for the French tongue, the strangers that are desirous to attaine to the knowledge of the same, must note that among the Consonants in the French Alphabet, there is one sort that be called, quiescentes: That is as much to saie: as that though they be written, yet ought they not to be pronounced; which thing maketh the

French tongue seeme something harder to be learned. And in deede it discourageth many of other Nations from learning of the French tongue, because it is almost impossible unto them to imitate such a kinde of dissimulation in letters, and passing by them without pronouncing them: unless by use they are acquainted after what manner the French men use to let them escape unpronounced.

True it is, that this manner of writing of certaine letters though not pronouncing them, was left in the French tongue, by the graue counsell and full consent of auncient men: to the ende that every one might the playntier see, from what tongue the vowels descended: and that the writing of the wordes might shewe the right Etymologie of them.

Yet notwithstanding this reason, some Neoterical writers of these our times haue attempted to deliuer their speech from this difficultie, writing the wordes as they commonly were by every one pronounced. Which alteration, or reformation: whether it be good or no, I leaue it to be iudged to the learned of Fraunce. But this I saye, that for all their reformation and alteration of letters, yet remaineth the difficultie of S. unreformed, and not as yet altered: So that the pronunciation of the same letter is left in doubt, when it ought to be sounded, and when to escape unpronounced. And in deede without great difficultie can no man giue rules thereof.

And as much as I could obserue in the learning of the French tongue, I marked, that when the S. cometh before a Vowel, then the S. is sounded: But if the S. come before a Consonant, then the S. is dissembled, and the worde is pronounced, as if it were written without S. Example: If the worde be written *Epistre*, the French man pronounceth it, *epitre*, &c.

This generall rule hath one exception, and that is: that all the wordes, that are halfe Latine, in which, if after

after the S. a Consonant followe, the S. for the most parte retaineth her sounde and is pronounced. As for Example: *Baptiste*, *Euangeliste*, *Organiste*, *chaste*, *domestique*, *Fantastique*, *esprit*, *iuste*, *celeste*, *terrestre*, *satisfaction*, *resurrection*, and such ether wordes, which are pronounced as they are written, and not as if they were thus: *Baptite*, *Evangelite*, *Organite*, &c.

And yet there are some wordes taken and borrowed from the Latine tongue, which neuertheless pronounce not the S. but are bittered as if they had not S. written, as these wordes, *feste*, *pasque*, *fenestre*, *estaille*, *espine*, *esponge*, *espee*, &c. which are pronounced, as if they were written: *fete*, *pagne*, *feneire*, *etaille*, *epine*, *eponge*, *epée*, &c.

We may also note, that if this letter S. be in the beginning of a worde which is borrowed from the Latine tongue, and immediately after the same S. if a Consonant followe, the French men use to adde an E. before the S. and pronounce the worde, as if it were written without S. As for example: *Estienne*, *estude*, *estudier*, *escole*, *escrie*, *espoux*, *espose*, *espouser*, *estable*, &c. which wordes are pronounced, as if they were written: *etienne*, *etude*, &c. But there be some wordes that are excepted out of this rule: as *Sphere*, *scribe*, *science*, *stile*, *sterile*, &c.

#### Of the Apostrophes.

We call that an Apostrophe, when as two Vowels coming together, the first is taken away to make a pronunciation and sounde fit to the eare.

As for the Spanish tongue, there is no use of Apostrophes in it. For the Spaniards do speake so broad + and leisurely, that notwithstandinge anye coaccurrences or meeting together of Vowels, yet it breedeth not any



any *εναρροφία* or ill sound to the eares. But in deede in their verses and meeter, the Spanyardes sometimes vse to eclips a Vowel to haue their verses equall touching the number of syllables. The Italians also vse the same collision of letters.

Touching the French tongue, the strangers maye note, that they shall finde manye Apostrophes vsed in the same, as well in prose as in verse. And the Frenchmen therefore vse them so much, because of the *εναρροφία* or good sound, which beautifyeth their speech much. For vnlesse they should cut off the first Vowel of the two when they concurre and meete together, it were impossible that they shoulde sounde well, because they speake so fast: for in trueth, they speake so fast that they cannot pronounce one Vowel first, and then another after. And therefore two Vowels comming together, the first of the two is cut off. As you may see in this example: *j'aime l'homme, qui s'adonne, a l'estude, de l'escriture sainte, & qui porchasse d'auancer l'honneur de l'eternell.*

Out of this generall rule are excepted all the Particles ending in *é* Masculine: which though they come before an other Vowel, yet they be not taken away, whether they be Participles or Poines. As for example, *on a jugé en verité. vous avez esté eleué en prosperité. & auez blasphemé contre le ciel: mais vous serez humilié en brief &c.*

### Of the Diphthongs.

The Grammarians define a Diphthong to bee the conjunction of two Vowels which sounde as if they were but one Vowel onely. Yet the Spanish tongue hath not any Diphthong, but every Vowel is pronounced by it selfe, not ioyning or mingling it sound with any other.

But

But in the French tongue, the stranger must obserue that there are eight diphthongs: which is as much to say, as a conjunction or ioyning together of two vowels, which sound as if there were but one. And these be the eight diphthongs used in the French speech, *ay. oy. œ. au. ei. en. ou. and ay.* The first, the second, and the third are pronounced as if both the vowels were but one onely, *e.* As for example: *mayson, orayson, foy, loy, cœur, œil, aurores, &c.* Which words are pronounced, as if they were written thus: *meson, oreson, foe, loe, keur, eil.* In the other five diphthongs both the vowels are almost sounded; as in these words, *Feu, eau, peine, jour, nyct.* An example: *Aujourd'uy j'ay eu grand peine.* which is to say: This day have I had great paine or trouble, &c. Item, *Les richesses de l'esprit, ne peuvent perir, ne par feu, ne par eau.* that is to say, The riches of the mind or spirit cannot perish neither by fire, nor by water. But to be short, I am of this opinion, that no man is able to pronounce these well, vnlesse he heare some French man speake.

These rules have I set down, and noted as shortly and compendiously as possibly may be, touching the letters, syllables, diphthongs, and apostrophes; by the use and aid of which rules any man may easily learne to read the Spanish tongue. But as for the French tongue, I would exhort them that are willing and desirous to learne the French tongue, to take the lectures and helpe of some naturall bozne French man: And then they may of him learne how distinctly to read and pronounce the French tongue. Which I take to be so difficult for many reasons, that I thinke a man shall or may hardly (nay and scarce so too) learne the pronunciation thereof, vnlesse he heare a French man pronounce it.

But now I will hy to the second part of this Grammar, wherein I treat of the parts of speech, as well in the French as in the Spanish tongue.

D I

THE

*Spanish.  
French.*





## THE SECOND PART OF THIS TREATISE.

### Of the parts of speech.

**I**n the Spanish and French tong there be eight parts of speech, as in the Latin tong. And I will treat particularly of each one, noting the necessary rules.

#### Of the Noun.

**A**dd to begin with the nounes note that they be of two sorts; nounes proper, as luan, Pedro, Francisco, &c. and nounes appellatives, which are also of two sorts: some substantives, and other be adjectives, as maestro, discipulo: bueno, justo, &c.

There are two numbers: the singular that speaketh of one, and the plurall which speaketh of more than one: the plurall number is made of the singular after this manner: When the singular endeth in a vowel, the plural is made by adding thereto s, as donzella donzellas, hombre hombres, sancto sanctos, hermano hermanos, justo justos, padre padres, &c. But if the last letter of the singular be a consonant, then to forme the plurall you must adde es, as verdad verdades, maldad maldades, arbol arboles, ladron ladrones, animal animales, &c.

Some are excepted from this rule, which ending with a vowel do forme their plurall as if they ended with consonants: but these are very few, as Ley leyes, fe fees, Rey Reyes, and some such other.

The

The nounes pronounes and participles are not declined with cases: but the articles shew of what case every noun is.

They have two genders, masculine and feminine, but they have not the neuter.

The articles are thus declined:

|           | Nominat. Genit. Accusat. Ablat. |        |       |        |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| Masculino | S. Sel                          | del    | Sa el | Sde el |
|           | P. los                          | delos  | alos  | de los |
| Fœminino  | S. la                           | de la  | Sa la |        |
|           | P. las                          | de las | alas  |        |

To know the right use of these articles is so necessary for them that would learne the Spanish tong well, that such as cannot apply them aright, commit thereby a thousand incongruities and faults, as we see the Wiscains and Portugals daily do, because they take upon them to speake the Castiglian language before they have learned it.

Besides this, there are other signes whereby the cases may be known, as you shall see in the example following of the declensions.

After the same manner you must consider the articles in the French tong declining them with three cases: as for example.

|           | Nominat. Genit. Accusat. |     |      |  |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----|------|--|
| Masculino | sing. Le                 | Du  | Au   |  |
| Fœminino  | La                       | De  | A    |  |
|           | Plural. Les              | Des | Aux. |  |

Where you must note that in the plurall one termination serveth both genders, masculine and feminine.

#### Of the declensions of Nounes.

**T**he Spanish and French tongs have not any declensions, but all the nounes are indeclined: for the diversitie of cases is made by meanes and helpe of the

the articles. But that you may better understand the difference of genders and cases we will set downe an example in each of the tongues. In the Spanish we will put five cases, and in the French three, notwithstanding that even in the Spanish it selfe there is small difference betwene the dative, accusative, and ablative.

An example of the masculine singular  
in Spanish.

|          |                 |          |   |
|----------|-----------------|----------|---|
| Nominat. | El doctor.      | French { | Le docteur.<br>du docteur.<br>au docteur. } |
| Genit.   | del doctor.     |          |   |
| Dativ.   | para el doctor. |          |   |
| Accusat. | al doctor.      |          |   |
| Vocat.   | o doctor.       |          |   |
| Ablat.   | del doctor.     |          |   |

An example of the masculine plurall.

|          |                    |          |   |
|----------|--------------------|----------|---|
| Nominat. | los doctores.      | French { | Les docteurs.<br>des docteurs.<br>aux docteurs. } |
| Genit.   | de los doctores.   |          |   |
| Dativ.   | para los doctores. |          |   |
| Accusat. | a los doctores.    |          |   |
| Ablat.   | de los doctores.   |          |   |

An example of the feminine singular.

|          |                   |          |   |
|----------|-------------------|----------|---|
| Nominat. | la doctrina.      | French { | la doctrine.<br>de la doctrine.<br>a la doctrine. } |
| Genit.   | de la doctrina.   |          |   |
| Dativ.   | para la doctrina. |          |   |
| Accusat. | a la doctrina.    |          |   |
| Ablat.   | de la doctrina.   |          |   |

The feminine plurall.

|          |                     |          |  |
|----------|---------------------|----------|--|
| Nominat. | las doctrinas.      | French { | les doctrines.<br>des doctrines.<br>aux doctrines. } |
| Genit.   | de las doctrinas.   |          |  |
| Dativ.   | para las doctrinas. |          |  |
| Accusat. | a las doctrinas.    |          |  |
| Ablat.   | de las doctrinas.   |          |  |

After

After the same maner be all other nounes declined, as you see in this example, so that knowing how to decline your articles, you may be able to decline any noune.

Of the Comparatives and Superlatives.

The Spanish tongue hath no comparatives : but to make a comparison they make it by this particle, mas, and in the superlative, muy. When they will use a comparative, they put the positive, and adde this particle, mas, or mayor, thus : Pedro es mas blanco que Iuan ; La gracia de Christo es mayor que la condenacion que nos causò el peccado de Adam. Menores son los hombres que hormigas, comparados a la grandeza de Dios.

So that the particles wherewith comparison is made, are : mas, mejor, peor, mayor, menor, &c.

The Superlative is made with this particle, muy, (which answereth to the English, Most, &c.) as when they say ; Dios es muy piadoso, &c. God is most pitifull. Notwithstanding they do in exaggerating and magnifying a matter use to forme superlatives from nounes adjectives, as : El rey es humanissimo ; serenissimo principe ; illustrissimo Señor : La princesa es una hermosissima donzella, &c.

And here I must aduertise such as would attaine to good knowledge of the Spanish tongue, that they learne how to apply their epithetons, and know of what nounes they may forme superlatives : for herein is some difficultie in this tongue.

In nounes proper there is no comparison : but by adding unto them some qualitie, as Iuan es mejor official que Pedro. The adverbs of qualitie do receive comparison as the nouns whence they come, by adding to them these particles mas, and muy, as mas instante, muy sabia-

labiamente, &c. There are also prepositions that admit comparatives & superlatives as the adverbs do, as *cerca*, *mas cerca*, *muy cerca*. *mas adelante*, *muy adelante*.

### Of Nounes diminutives.

**T**he Spanish tongue hath also nounes diminutives (which are derived from the principals,) as the Latins have: as *chico*, *chiquito*; *pequeño*, *pequeñito*. *chica*, *chiquita*, *pequeña*, *pequeñita*, as *bien pequenita es la compañía que sigue las leyes de dios*. When this particle *Afaz*, or this particle *muy* is added to these nounes it doth aggravate the thing spoken of, as *Afaz os he amonestado*. *muy bien os lo havia dicho*.

### Touching the French tongue.

**Y**ou are also to note that it hath neither comparatives nor superlatives, but they supplie the want thereof with these particles *plus* & *tres* (as the Spanish doth with *mas* & *muy*) as *Heureux*, *plus heureux*, *tres-heureux*. which is in Spanish *dichoso*, *mas dichoso*, *muy dichoso*. In English happy, more happy, most happy.

From this rule are excepted two, good and naught, for the French saith, *bon*, *meilleur*, *tres bon*, *bonne*, *meilleure*, *tres-bonne*, *mauvais*, *pire*, *tres mauvais*, &c.

Here you are to note that no nounes substantives, but onely adjectives do admit comparison.

After the same maner also Adverbs of qualitie admit comparison with *plus* and *tres*, which adverbs do alwaies end in *ment* in French, and in Spanish *mente*: as *justement*, *justamente*, &c. In which adverbs it is to be noted that the *l* before *n* is pronounced of the French men as if it were an *a*.

There are also some prepositions in the French tongue which

which receive comparatives after the same maner, but not superlatives, as *pres plus pres* in Spanish *cerca mas cerca*. But the French man saith not *tres pres*, as the Spaniard saith *muy cerca*, &c.

There are besides some other particles which being ioyned to this particle *plus* doth much encrease the comparison, and these are *beaucoup*, *trop*, *partrop*, as if you should say in Spanish, *en grande manera*, *sobre manera*, as for example. *la lecture des saintes livres est bien plus honeste & beaucoup plus profitable a l'homme que celle de les fausses fables d'Amadis de Gaule*. Where *beaucoup plus profitable*, is much more profitable.

The French tongue hath also diminutives, as *femme*, *femmelette*, *chambre*, *chambrette*, &c. And sometimes they forme them with this word *petit*, which is litle, as *petit Jean*, litle John, *petit chasteau*, &c.

### Rules of Nounes in the Spanish tongue.

#### The first rule.

**A**ll nounes pronounes and participles are undeclinable in the Spanish tongue; but the difference of cases is known by the articles adjoined to them.

#### The second rule.

**T**he nounes appellatives have their articles in all cases singular and plurall. And the nounes proper in all cases except the nominative, which is alwaies without any article. Wherefore it were absurd to say, *el Pedro*, *el Iuan*. And here hence is, that surnames are so much used by the Spaniards.

#### The third rule.

**N**ounes adjectives feminine are made of the adjectives masculine onely by changing the last *o* into an *a*.

as bueno, buena. hermoso, hermosa. santo, santa, &c. This rule hath no place in nouns substantives proper, but it is true in some appellatives: as maestro, maestra, and in verbals in dor: as vendedor, vendedora; comprador, compradora, &c.

*The fourth rule.*

**I**n the genders of nouns the Spaniards for the most part follow the Latins. So that such as are masculine in the Latine, are masculine in the Spanish: and they that are feminine in the one, are so in the other. But those words that are neuters in the Latine, are in the Spanish sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine: as el hombre homo, el varon, la muger, el templo, la camara, &c.

*The fifth rule.*

**N**ouns adjectives have their articles in all cases according to their genders, as well as the substantives: as Lo negro conserva mas la vista que lo blanco. Los misericordiosos alcançaran misericordia. But in these examples the substantives are understood.

In the Spanish tongue the names of trees for the most part are masculine: and the names of fruits feminine: as el mançano, and la mançana. el ciruelo, and la ciruela. el perall, and la pera. el naranjo, and la naranja. el nogal, and la nuez. el castaño es arbol rezio. el naranjo esta verde todo el año. del moral se haze la feda. In some nouns it is contrary: for the trees are feminine, and the fruits masculine: as La hyguera, and el higo. la palma, and el datil. la parra, and el razimo, &c.

*The sixth rule.*

**W**hen the Spaniards would use any Latine word, and transcribe it unto their owne language, they do it in one of these three sorts.

The

The first is by adding thereto letters: as by adding *n* unto those nouns that in Latine end in *io* they are made Spanish: example, *religio*, religion: *inuentio*, invention: *comparatio*, comparison: and such others.

The second is by taking away some letters: as such words as in Latine end in *mentum* are made Spanish by taking away *m* and changing *u* into *o*, as *sacramentum*, sacramento: *instrumentum*, instrumento: *unguentum*, unguento: &c. Those words also which end in *alis*, by taking away *is* are Spaniolized, as *liberalis*, liberal, general, principal, &c. Those nouns also which end in *o*, no bowel going before, by changing *o* into *e* and adding *n*, as *ordo*, orden: *origo*, origen, &c.

The third manner of spaniolizing Latine words, is by transposing letters or syllables, which way is much used by the French men in franchising of Latine words, but seldom used by the Spaniards, as *dextera*, diestra: *terra*, tierra: *porrum*, puerro: *cista*, cesta, &c.

*The seventh rule.*

Of Nouns numerall.

**N**ouns of number may be divided into three kinds in Spanish, as they are in Latine. The first kinde is cardinall, or principall: as uno, dos, tres, quatro, cinco,

|       |        |       |        |       |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1     | 2      | 3     | 4      | 5     |
| seys, | siete, | ocho, | nueve, | diez, |
| 6     | 7      | 8     | 9      | 10    |
| 11    | 12     | 13    | 14     | 15    |
| 16    | 17     | 18    | 19     | 20    |
| 30    | 40     | 50    | 60     | 70    |
| 80    | 90     | 100   | 200    | 300   |
| 400   | 500    | 600   | 700    |       |

onze, doze, treze, quatorze, quinze, diez y seis, diez y siete, diez y ocho, diez y nueve, veinte, treinta, quarenta, cinquenta, sesenta, setenta, ochenta, noventa, ciento, dozientos, trezientos, quatrocientos, quinientos, seiscientos, setecientos, E r ocho-

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ochocientos, nuevecientos, mill, dosmill, tresmill,  
800 900 1000 2000 3000  
 quatomill, cincomill, seismill, siemill, ochomill,  
4000 5000 6000 7000 8000  
 nuevemill, million.  
9000 10000.

The second kind is ordinall, as primero, segundo, tercero, quarto, quinto, sexto, septimo, octavo, noveno, dezeno, onzeno, dozeno, trezeno, quatorzeno, quinzeno, &c. The first, the second, the third, &c.

The third kinde may be called adverbials joining the cardinals with these two words, vez vezes, as una vez, one time: dos vezes, two times: tres vezes, three times, &c.

This word Dios, God, because it agreeth with none but one onely God the Lord, is reckoned by the Spaniards amongst nouns proper, and therefore they put no article before it. And those who in speaking Spanish do set an article before it, are of the Jewes race and stocke, whose predecessors for dios did say El dio, retaining herein the articles used in their Hebrew tongue. But yet where there is any other epitheton joined to it, then it hath an article, as el dios fuerte humillara los sobervios. el dios padre de Iesu Christo cumplira sus promesas con los que le fueren fieles.

### The eight rule.

The Spaniards in construction do alwaies put the substantive before the adjective in the beginning of a sentence: as el hombre justo tiene firme esperanza en dios. el pan blanco es de mas rezia digestion que el moreno. So likewise the right cases are put before the oblique. For the Spaniards do not say, de juan la cabeza, (as the Biscains when they begin to learne the Spanish) but la cabeza de juan. And this agreeth with the order of nature, which first and chiefly doth respect the substance, and

*Rectus casus is the nominative, and Obliqui casus be all the others.*

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and afterward the accidents. The Welch or British tongue useth the same natural order of placing the substantive before the adjective, but most other tongues, as Italian, French, Dutch, English use the contrary.

These two words, bueno and malo, do indifferently either go before or come after the substantive, as buena casa, pero mal vezino, buena ley pero malos guardadores, &c.

The nouns instrumentall, by which we denote the cause of some worke, and by which as it were a thing is done, we sometimes put the same in the nominative case, with his article joined to it, and sometimes in the genitive case, with the article of the genitive case by it. As for example: Los discipulos son enseñados por los preceptos: and el cuerpo esta sustentado de la vianda, &c.

### The ninth rule.

When we demand any thing in Spanish, we must put the thing asked in the nominative case: (the Frenchmen put it alwaies in the genitive) as dadme dineros para comprar libros. dadme pan que tengo hambre. But when we demand a part or piece of a thing we put it sometimes in the genitive with a limitation: as dadme una vara de raso: dadme un poco de queso.



## Rules of the Nouns in French.

### The first.

The nouns pronouns and participles in French are undeclined, but the cases are known by their articles, as in the Spanish.

E 2

The

## The second rule.

**N**ounes appellatibes habe alwaies their article before them, and that in al cases and numbers: nounes proper & appropriated habe there articles onely in oblique cases. Nounes appropriated in French are of themselves appellatibes, but being ioined with a nounce or pronoun proper, are so called, such are called by the Logitians Individua Artificialia: as *monsieur Louys: maistre lean. cest homme, mon pere, ta mere, son frere, mes sœurs, &c.*

Videlicet, nounes appropriated.

## The third rule.

**N**ounes proper, and appropriated, do not require masculine articles, but feminine: as *l'evangile de Iesu Christ, not du Iesu Christ. donne cela a Philippe, not au Philippe. La doctrine de cest homme est bonne, and not du cest homme, &c.* Item, *tel honneur & amitié te porteront tes enfants, comme ta auras porté à ton pere, & à ta mere, and not au ton pere, &c.*

So that nounes proper and appropriated do alwaies follow the rule and nature of feminines which strangers ought to observe very diligently for avoiding incongruities in speech.

## The fourth rule.

**B**ecause that proper and appropriated nounes want the plurall number, it is to be noted that these nounes which we call appropriated being in the plurall number, require the articles that are of the same case in the singular number: as *la faveur de mes amis ne me sert de guere en cest endroit.* But they say not *des mes amis.* Il me fault servir à mes seigneurs, and not *Aux mes seigneurs.* Item, *nous devons obeir à nos princes, & à tous nos superieurs, selon que dieu le nous comande.* But they say not, *aux nos princes, or aux tous nos superieurs, &c.*

The

## The fifth rule.

**N**ounes feminine appellatibes habe in their oblique cases besides the article proper to the same case, also the article of the nominative, but this is understood onely in the singular number: as *donnons honneur à la parole de Dieu, & not only à parole de dieu: cest une sentence de la sainte esriture, que tous hommes sont sujets à la mort.* The same rule may be given of nounes appellatibes masculine that begin with a vowel, but then it is done with an apostrophe to the end that two vowels concur not together. Ex- ample, *le suis de l'ordre ou classe troisieme. Garde toy bien de l'homme flatteur, car il j' à morse pour j' envenimer.*

## The sixth rule. Of Genders.

**T**he French tongue doth often imitate the Latine in genders, so that those words which are masculine in Latine, are masculine also in French: and so likewise for the feminines, as *le liure, la plume, le pain, la chair, &c.* But those that are neuters in Latin are sometimes masculine and sometime feminine in the French, as *le temps, le blanc, la parole, la semence, &c.*

## The seventh rule.

**T**he feminine of every nounce adiective is made by adding an *e* at the end of the word, which the French pronounce as if it were an *a*, as *bonn bonne, mauvais mau- vaise, blanc blanche, &c.* The same rule serveth also for the participles active & passive, as *aimant aimante, aimé aimée, enseignant, enseignante, enseigne enseignée, &c.* Notwithstanding there are some nounes adiectives which with one onely termination serve to both genders: as *juste, chaste, honeste, sage, docile, amiable, &c.* The same is also said of these pronounes, *Je, toy,* and others like. Yet note that they are not to be termed to be of the common gender.

The

## The eight rule.

**N**ounes adiectives take articles in all cases according to their gender: & that is, bicause in ordinary course and maner of speech, the substantiue is understood, though the adiective be onely exprested, as *le blanc est meilleur, que le rouge*: understanding *vin*. *le iuste receura justice* & *les misericordieux obtiendront misericorde*, understanding *hommes*, &c.

## The ninth rule.

**I**n the French tong the names of trées are masculine, and of fruits feminine, as *le pommier, la pomme, le pommier, la poire, le pommier, la pesche, le figuier, la figue, les figuiers sont à Marseille, & les figues à Lyon. Le noyer est un grand arbre, mais la noix est un bien petit fruit*.

## The tenth rule.

**T**he French words that end in *al*, are Heteroclitics, or irregular, bicause they forme their plurall in *aux*, as *animal, animaux*: *general, generaux*: *cheval, chevaux*, &c.

## The eleventh rule.

**W**hen the French men speake of flesh, fish, or money, they use to speake in the singular number, and not in the plurall (as the Spaniards do) as *Je veux acheter du poisson*: and not *des poissons*. *La chair & le poisson sont extrêmement chers en ceste ville*, and not *les chairs & les poissons*, &c. Item, *J'ay donné tout mon argent aux pauvres*, and not *tous mes argens*, &c.

## The twelfth rule.

**T**he French men have a marvellous dexterity and grace in enriching their language out of all other tongs, and especially by the Latine, and that in three sorts: The first is by addition of a letter: as unto words ending

ending in *io*, they adde *n*. as *religio, religion*: *redemptio, redemption*, &c. The second is by diminishing the letters, especially in words ending in *mentum*: as of *sacramentum* they forme *sacrament*: of *iuramentum*, *jurement*, &c. And so likewise words ending in Latin in *alis*, by taking away, is, are franchised. As for example: *general, principal, liberal, nuptial, hospital*, &c. The third, by changing or transposing of letters. And this maner is much used among French men, and that not onely in nounes, but also in verbes. And after this maner the Latine words that end in *a*, being changed in *e*, are made French words. As of *propheta*, they make *prophete*: of *poeta*, *terra*, *porta*, *fenestra*, they make *poete, terre, porte, fenestre*, &c. And sometimes Latine words are made French, by changing of syllables, thus: *agilis, fragilis, debilis, utilis, inutilis, tempestas, cælestis, terrestis*, &c. *agile, fragile, debile, utile, inutile, tempeste, celeste, terrestre*, &c. Example in verbes by changing the last syllable by decrement: *justificare, justifier*: *sanctificare, sanctifier*: *edificare, edifier, magnifier, glorifier, venir, servir, fortifier, dormir*, &c.

## The xiiij. rule.

**T**he French tong hath the like names to expresse the numbers as the other tongs: which numbers are reduced to three kinds; for others are cardinall or principall numbers: as *un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix & sept, dix & huit, dix & neuf, vingt, trente, quarante, cinquante, soixante, septante, huitante, nonante, cent, mille*, &c.

Others be ordinall numbers, that signifie and betoken order; and they are formed of the cardinall numbers, by adding *ieme* unto them: as *unieme, denzieme, troizieme, quatrieme, cinquieme*, &c. They say also, *primiere, second, tiers*, &c. but very seldome *quart, quint*. or higher, to say *sixt, sexts, huys*, &c.

The



The last sort of number be adverbiall numbers, adding to the cardinall number this word, *foys*, as *un fois*, *deux fois*, *trois fois*, *quatre fois*, &c.

## The xiiij. rule.

**B**ecause in the French tong this word (head) is diversly termed, note, that when French men speake of the head materially, as it is taken for the head of a mans body, then they terme it *teste*; but if they speake of a head, as of the head of an army, a college, a country, a citie, and so forth figuratively and metaphozically, then they call it *chef*, as for example: *Ma teste me fait mal*, taken really: but *l'homme est le chef de la femme*, *le Roy est le chef du royaume*; & *le capitaine est le chef de l'armee*. Intentionally.

## The xv. rule.

**T**hough the name of God be not a proper name, and declareth not his essence nor being, but onely taken from his office (as Plato writeth in his dialogue which is called Cratylus, and Dionysius in his booke De divinis operibus) yet in the French tong, as in many & almost all other tongs, we use it as a proper nonne, and so never add the article to it, but when it hath some other epitheton joyned with it: as *le Dieu eternal*, *le Dieu fort*, *juste & misericordieux a parlé*, *le Dieu d'Abraham*, *d'Isaac*, & *de Iacob*. *Le Dieu de nos peres*. but when they name him simply without any other epitheton, then they say, *Dieu a parlé*, *Dieu a commandé*, *Dieu est un pere misericordieux*, &c. without the article, *le*.

## The xvj. rule.

**T**he French men in construction do set the nouns substantives alwaies before the adjectives, and the nominative case before the other cases. And so they say, *Le pain blanc*, & not *blanc pain*: and *le Vin rouge*, not *le rouge Vin*.  
Item,

Item, *la main de Iean*, not *de Iean la main*: and *le marché du ble & du poisson*, not *du ble & du poisson le marché*.

Out of this rule these two words *bon* and *mauvais* are excepted; for they say, *Bon pais*, & *mauvaise gent*, *Intention bonne & œuvre mauvaise*; *bon conseiller & mauvais conseil*.

## The xvij. rule.

**I**tem the ablative betokening instrument or cause, commonly is put in the accusative case with a preposition, & so they say, *Nous sommes rachetés par le sang de Iesus Christ*, &c. Sometimes in the genitive case with the article *de*; *O seigneur rempli nos cœurs de ton S. esprit*, Item, *le peuple s'approche de moy de sa bouche*, & *m'honore de ses leures*, mais *leur cœur est bien loing de moy*. dit le seigneur, &c.

## The xviii. rule.

**T**he French men when they aske a part of any thing, in stead of the accusative case, they put it in the genitive case, with the article of the gender which is pertaining to it: as *Je vous prie, prestes moy de l'argent*, pour acheter des livres. Item, *donnez moy du pain*, & *je vous donneray de l'argent*, *donnez nous du poisson*, *du fromage*, *du vin*, &c. And not, *le poisson*, *le vin*, *le fromage*, &c. But when they aske all, and the whole thing, and not a part of it, then they put it in the accusative case: as *Rendez moy l'argent*, que je vous ay presté. Item, *preste moy vostre liure*, *vostre cheval*, &c.

## THE THIRD TREATISE.

## Of the Pronounes.

**T**he Spanish tong useth the same pronounes that the Latine tong hath. Which are divided into three sorts: The first sort, of pronounes demonstrative, the second of pronounes possessive, and the third of pronounes relative.



Of the first sort, there are but three, Yo, tu, and aquel; I, thou, and he, which are declined as the nouns with their articles.

The declension of the first person.

|        |               |         |                |
|--------|---------------|---------|----------------|
| Singu. | Nom. yo.      | Plural. | nosotros.      |
|        | Gen. de mi.   |         | de nosotros.   |
|        | Dat. para mi. |         | para nosotros. |
|        | Acc. a mi.    |         | a nosotros.    |
|        | Voc.          |         |                |
|        | Abl. de mi.   |         | de nosotros.   |

The second person.

|        |               |         |                |
|--------|---------------|---------|----------------|
| Singu. | Nom. tu.      | Plural. | vosotros.      |
|        | Gen. de ti.   |         | de vosotros.   |
|        | Dat. para ti. |         | para vosotros. |
|        | Acc. a ti.    |         | a vosotros.    |
|        | Voc.          |         |                |
|        | Abl. de ti.   |         | de vosotros.   |

The third person.

The pronoun *sui, sibi, &c.* is declined in Spanish after this order.

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| Genitive singul. | de si.   |
| Dative           | para si. |
| Accusative       | a si.    |
| Ablative         | de si.   |

The pronoun (este) is thus declined.

|                 |                |         |             |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|-------------|
| Singu.<br>Masc. | Nom. este.     | Plural. | estos.      |
|                 | Gen. de este.  |         | de estos.   |
|                 | Dat. para este |         | para estos. |
|                 | Acc. a este.   |         | a estos.    |
|                 | Voc.           |         |             |
|                 | Abl. de este.  |         | de estos.   |

Sing.

|            |                   |       |             |
|------------|-------------------|-------|-------------|
| Sing. fœm. | Nomin. esta.      | Plur. | estas.      |
|            | Genit. de esta.   |       | de estas.   |
|            | Dativ. para esta. |       | para estas. |
|            | Accus. a esta.    |       | a estas.    |
|            | Vocat.            |       |             |
|            | Ablat. de esta.   |       | de estas.   |

The declension of Aquei.

|             |                  |       |                |
|-------------|------------------|-------|----------------|
| Sing. masc. | Nom. aquel.      | Plur. | aquellos.      |
|             | Gen. de aquel.   |       | de aquellos.   |
|             | Dat. para aquel. |       | para aquellos. |
|             | Accus. a aquel.  |       | a aquellos.    |
|             | Vocat.           |       |                |
|             | Abl. de aquel.   |       | de aquellos.   |

|            |                    |       |                |
|------------|--------------------|-------|----------------|
| Sing. fœm. | Nom. aquella.      | Plur. | aquellas.      |
|            | Gen. de aquella.   |       | de aquellas.   |
|            | Dat. para aquella. |       | para aquellas. |
|            | Acc. a aquella.    |       | a aquellas.    |
|            | Vocat.             |       |                |
|            | Abl. de aquella.   |       | de aquellas.   |

These pronouns sometimes be compounded with this word *mismo*: as *yo mismo, yo misma; tu mismo, tu misma; este mismo, esta misma*. and so throughout all the cases, adding the articles to them: as *de my mismo, de my misma; para mi mismo, para mi misma; a mi mismo, a mi misma, &c.* Examples: *yo mismo a mi mismo no me conozco, viendo los diversos desseos y contrarios que mi mismo coraçon produce.* Item, *No es maravilla que tu misma muger te sea infiel, pues tu lo eres a tu mismo: y al mismo señor que te crío.* Like examples might likewise be given in the other pronouns.

Of the first sort, there are but three, Yo, tu, and aquel; I, thou, and he, which are declined as the nouns with their articles.

The declension of the first person.

|        |               |         |                |
|--------|---------------|---------|----------------|
| Singu. | Nom. yo.      | Plural. | nosotros.      |
|        | Gen. de mi.   |         | de nosotros.   |
|        | Dat. para mi. |         | para nosotros. |
|        | Acc. a mi.    |         | a nosotros.    |
|        | Voc.          |         |                |
|        | Abl. de mi.   |         | de nosotros.   |

The second person.

|        |               |         |                |
|--------|---------------|---------|----------------|
| Singu. | Nom. tu.      | Plural. | vosotros.      |
|        | Gen. de ti.   |         | de vosotros.   |
|        | Dat. para ti. |         | para vosotros. |
|        | Acc. a ti.    |         | a vosotros.    |
|        | Voc.          |         |                |
|        | Abl. de ti.   |         | de vosotros.   |

The third person.

The pronoun *sui, sibi, &c.* is declined in Spanish after this order.

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| Genitive singul. | de si.   |
| Dative           | para si. |
| Accusative       | a si.    |
| Ablative         | de si.   |

The pronoun (*este*) is thus declined.

|                 |                |         |             |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|-------------|
| Singu.<br>Masc. | Nom. este.     | Plural. | estos.      |
|                 | Gen. de este.  |         | de estos.   |
|                 | Dat. para este |         | para estos. |
|                 | Acc. a este.   |         | a estos.    |
|                 | Voc.           |         |             |
|                 | Abl. de este.  |         | de estos.   |

Sing.

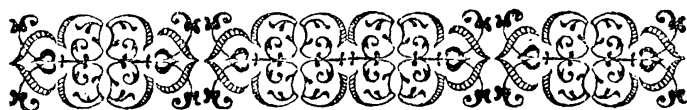
|            |                   |       |             |
|------------|-------------------|-------|-------------|
| Sing. fœm. | Nomin. esta.      | Plur. | estas.      |
|            | Genit. de esta.   |       | de estas.   |
|            | Dativ. para esta. |       | para estas. |
|            | Accus. a esta.    |       | a estas.    |
|            | Vocat.            |       |             |
|            | Ablat. de esta.   |       | de estas.   |

The declension of *Aquel*.

|             |                  |       |                |
|-------------|------------------|-------|----------------|
| Sing. masc. | Nom. aquel.      | Plur. | aquellos.      |
|             | Gen. de aquel.   |       | de aquellos.   |
|             | Dat. para aquel. |       | para aquellos. |
|             | Accus. a aquel.  |       | a aquellos.    |
|             | Vocat.           |       |                |
|             | Abl. de aquel.   |       | de aquellos.   |

|            |                    |       |                |
|------------|--------------------|-------|----------------|
| Sing. fœm. | Nom. aquella.      | Plur. | aquellas.      |
|            | Gen. de aquella.   |       | de aquellas.   |
|            | Dat. para aquella. |       | para aquellas. |
|            | Acc. a aquella.    |       | a aquellas.    |
|            | Vocat.             |       |                |
|            | Abl. de aquella.   |       | de aquellas.   |

These pronouns sometimes be compounded with this word *mismo*: as *yo mismo, yo misma; tu mismo, tu misma; este mismo, esta misma*. and so throughout all the cases, adding the articles to them: as *de my mismo, de my misma; para mi mismo, para mi misma; a mi mismo, a mi misma, &c.* Examples: *yo mismo a mi mismo no me conozco, viendo los diversos deseos y contrarios que mi mismo coraçon produce. Item, No es maravilla que tu misma muger te sea infiel, pues tu lo eres a tu mismo: y al mismo señor que te crío.* Like examples might likewise be given in the other pronouns.



## Rules for the Pronounes.

*The first rule.*

**W**hen pronounes demonstrative are joined with nounes appellatives they serbe in stæde of articles: as este hombre, this man: aquella mugger, yonder woman: mi hermano, tu prima: vuestros criados y los nuestros han reñido hoy: my brother, thy cosine: thy servants and ours have scolded to day.

*The second rule.*

**T**hese pronounes yo, tu, and aquel, do not vary; but whether they come befoze a verbe or befoze a noun; they be wrytten still after one maner. But the French men (as I will shew when I set downe rules for the French pronounes) do wryte these thre pronounes otherwise when they come befoze nounes, than they do when they come befoze verbs; as afterwards we will by examples declare.

*The third rule.*

**T**hese pronounes este and aquel, many times are put in the neuter gender, as for example. When we aske about some thing that is happened: Quien a hecho esto? quien tiene la culpa de aquello? quien sabe esso?

## Of the second sort of Pronounes, called Possessives.

**T**he Spanish tong hath fife pronounes possessives, mio, tuyo, suyo, nuestro, vuestro, which are declined after

after the same maner that the nounes be declined with their articles. The feminines correspondent to them are these: mia, tuya, suya, nuestra and vuestra. And of the singular to forme the plurall, adde onely one letter s at the end, and you have the plural: as mio, mios; tuyo, tuyos; mia, mias; tuya, tuyas.

But he that learneth the Spanish tong, must learne the use of these possessives, and when he ought to use them, least in speaking he be noted of discourtesie: for the common people thinketh it an ill saieng & discourteous to say, lo mio, lo tuyo, lo suyo: which the French men use, & which seemeth to them a most courteous kind of saieng. But the Spaniards use to joine some other word to these pronounes, which both expresse the sense of them: and say not, lo mio yo lo dare bien a pobres: but they say, la mia hacienda yo lo dare, &c. So that the use of these pronounes will be surest, if we use them as adjectives, and not substantives. Where is to be noted, that when they be used as noun adjectives, then they lose the last letter. For they say not, mia capa, but mi capa: tuyo coraçon, but tu coraçon. But when it is put absolutely, then the last letter is also wrytten and pronounced. As for example: as if one should aske, Cuya es esta casa? answer, mia; not mi. de quien es este castillo? tuyo, not tu.

Againe to make the plurall number of mi, tu, su, do nothing but adde s to each one. Example for al: Mi hijo; oye mis palabras, inclinando a ellas tus orejas: ama a Dios esperando en sus promesas, y temiendo sus amenazas: estando cierto que el es tu Dios: y tu eres su creatura.

*The fourth rule.*

**W**hen these pronounes make any relation of any thing, then they be alwaies wrytten at the end of the sentence, claud, or period, and that without any letter taken away or diminished. As for example: Esta doctrina

trina no es mia, mas de aquel que me embio; para que mediante ella fuessedes hechos suyos.

The French men use these pronounes oftentimes in the dative case, when they betoken possession, saying *a moy, a toy, &c.* But the Spaniards say not, *este es a mi, (or) a ti,* (but) *esto es mio, tuyo &c.* And all cases with their articles according to the purpose whereof one speaketh. As they say, *Este presente viene para mi, pero la carta es para ti, a mi me viene el provechio de gofarlo, mas a ti la molestia de responder, de mi no viene quexa alguna, pero de ti creo que toda la carta esta llena.* Enbiale mis encomiendas, diziendo, que los frutos de sus arboles me han sido agradables.

*The first rule.*

The Spaniards imitate the French men in this, that in those above named pronounes, they forme the accusative cases: saying, *me, te, se,* setting them in stead of datives. For where they should say, (speaking according to the right rules) *mi padre a escripto a mi,* they say, *mi padre me ha escripto.* *Tu hermano te embia encomiendas.* *El hombre se piensa que es algo, pero Dios dize que es vanidad, &c.* And such accusative cases are alwaies set befoze the verbe.

Of the third sort of Pronounes, called  
Relatives.

*The first rule.*

The Spanish tong useth these relatives, *lo, los, la,* and *las,* which are referred to the adverbs of place, *alli* and *alla,* which adverbs are declined with cases and articles as nounes, example of *lo,* and *los,* *tememos el mundo, pero Christo lo vencio.* *Para los que estan en Christo, no ay cõdemnation: las quales no andan segun*  
la

la carne, mas segun el spiritu, porque las obres de la carne, son de las quales resulta la muerte, pero de las del espiritu, resulta vida y paz: Examples for *alla,* and *alli,* Ninguno subira al cielo para traer ensenamiento a los hombres, si no aquel que baxo de *alla,* para ser doctor y ensenador.

*The second rule.*

This adjective, *qual,* is made a relative of name or person, by adding the articles to it in every case thus, *Christo el qual es hijo de dios nos libro del peccado, del qual eramos herederos, pagando la pena, a la qual estavamos condenados, por aver trespasado el mandamiento de dios del qual se desviaron nuestros, padres, por el consejo de sathanas.* And so we also say, *Nuestros primeros padres los quales fueran criados con libre voluntad, despues de aver peccado la perdieron, dexando por herederos de captiverio, a todos aquellos los quales no recibieron el spiritu de regeneration.*

*The third rule.*

These words, *aquel, aquellos, aquella, aquellas,* are also declined with articles through all the cases, and so become relatives. As for example: *Aquellos son hijos de Dios, que son guiados, por el spiritu de Dios: de aquellos es el reyno de los cielos, que padecen por la confession de la verdad. Aquellas se llamaran verdaderamente virgines, que lo fueron de coraçon, y de su cuerpo; porque de aquellas, cuyos desseos son deshonestos, poca esperança puede haver que sus hechos sean castos: o lo seran por fuerza y encerramiento.*

*The fourth rule.*

Of the Pronoun, *Quien.*

There is in the Spanish tong another pronoun, which they use when they aske for any one, and the same

same is also declined with articles in all the cases as the other before. As for example : Quien es el hijo de Dios ? quien es el hijo de la virgen ? para quien vino ? answer : Para los peccadores que creyeren en el. A quien se manifiesta ? a los contritos y humildes de coraçon : de quien huyo : de los incredulos, &c.

Note that the chiefest difficulty of the Spanish tongue consisteth in the use of these pronounes : and therefore they that wil attaine to the knowledge of this tongue, must diligently marke the use of these pronounes in the authors which he reades.

And now I will set downe rules for them that learne the French tongue, touching the French tongue : and shew the difference that is betwixt the Spanish and French pronounes.

### Rules for the French pronounes.

**A**nd first of all they be divided in three sorts, as the Spanish were, vz. Demonstratives, Possessives, and Relatives.

The table of the pronounes, I, and Thou, in French :

|           |           |             |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Singular. | Pominat.  | Je, or moy. |
|           |           | Tu, or toy. |
|           | Genitive, | de moy.     |
|           |           | de toy.     |
| Plurall.  | Dative,   | a moy.      |
|           |           | a toy.      |
|           | Pominat.  | Nous.       |
|           |           | vous.       |
|           | Genitive, | de nous.    |
|           |           | de vous.    |
|           | Dative,   | a nous.     |
|           |           | a vous.     |

The

The pronoun, Sui, is thus declined :

|           |             |        |                           |
|-----------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|
| Singular. | Genitive,   | soy.   | } It licketh the plurall. |
|           | Dative,     | a soy. |                           |
|           | Accusative, | se.    |                           |

Declension of Ille and Illa in French.

|                     |             |        |
|---------------------|-------------|--------|
| Masculine singular. | Pominative, | ce.    |
|                     | Genitive,   | de ce. |
|                     | Dative,     | a ce.  |

The French men use also to say, cest, de cest, a cest, when they come before words beginning with a vowel, as hereafter, &c.

|          |             |         |         |
|----------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Plurall. | Pominative, | ces.    | } ceux. |
|          | Genitive,   | de ces. |         |
|          | Dative,     | a ces.  |         |

|                    |             |           |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Feminine singular. | Pominative, | Ceste.    |
|                    | Genitive,   | de ceste. |
|                    | Dative,     | a ceste.  |

|          |             |            |        |
|----------|-------------|------------|--------|
| Plurall. | Pominative, | cestes,    | } ces. |
|          | Genitive,   | de cestes, |        |
|          | Dative,     | a cestes,  |        |

The declension of Ille and Illa in French.

|                     |             |             |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Masculine singular. | Pominative, | Il, or luy. |
|                     | Genitive,   | de luy.     |
|                     | Dative,     | a luy.      |

|          |             |                      |
|----------|-------------|----------------------|
| Plurall. | Pominative, | ils, eux, or leurs.  |
|          | Genitive,   | de eux, or de leurs. |
|          | Dative,     | a eux, or a leurs.   |

|                    |             |          |
|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| Feminine singular. | Pominative, | elle.    |
|                    | Genitive,   | de elle. |
|                    | Dative,     | a elle.  |

|          |           |           |          |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Plurall. | Pominat.  | elles,    | } leurs. |
|          | Genitive, | de elles. |          |
|          | Dative,   | a elles.  |          |

G I

They

They say also, *leur, de leur, a leur*, as wel in the feminine gender as in the masculine, when they speak of any thing onely in the singular number : as *sois tel a tes amis estans en aduersité, que tu estois en leur prosperité. Item, Ces gens de bien ont perdue tous leurs biens & exposé leur vie pour soustenir la verité, &c.*

There is another pronoun, which is thus declined :

|             |   |           |                  |   |       |                   |
|-------------|---|-----------|------------------|---|-------|-------------------|
| Masc. sing. | { | Nominat.  | <i>Celuy.</i>    | { | Plur. | <i>ceux.</i>      |
|             |   | Genitive, | <i>de celuy.</i> |   |       | <i>de ceux.</i>   |
|             |   | Dative,   | <i>a celuy.</i>  |   |       | <i>a ceux.</i>    |
| Fem. sing.  | { | Nominat.  | <i>Celle.</i>    | { | Plur. | <i>celles.</i>    |
|             |   | Genitive, | <i>de celle.</i> |   |       | <i>de celles.</i> |
|             |   | Dative,   | <i>a celle.</i>  |   |       | <i>a celles.</i>  |

Note that these pronouns are sometimes compounded, and that in both genders. Example: *Cestuy ci, celuy la, ceux cy, ceux la.* Heberthelesse, the compounds in signification differ nothing from the others, but onely in use, as hereafter, &c.



### Rules of the first sort of Pronounes, to wit, of Demonstratives.

#### The first rule.

If the pronounes be set before nounes appellatives they serbe in stead of articles and of nounes appellatives they make them neunes (as the French men call them) appropriated. As for example: *Cest homme, ceste femme, mon estude, tes livres, mes auditeurs, ton cousin, ses serviteurs, &c.*

The

#### The second rule.

These pronounes I, thou, and he, in French, if they be ioined to a verb, then they be all pronounced after this manner, *Je, tu, il*, as for example: *Je say une seule chose (dit Socrates) cest que je ne sçayrien. Item, Si tu argues le meschant, & il reçoit ta correction, tu as gagné son ame, mais s'il ne t'oit point, il mourra en son impiété, & tu seras excusé devant le seigneur, &c.*

But when they be set by themselves, then they be twisfunt thus, *moy, toy, luy*, like if one aske, who hath done this? the French man answereth, *moy, toy, or luy*, but not, *je, tu, il*. And if he ioine any verbe to the pronoun, then he sayeth, *je l'ay fait, or tu l'as fait, &c.* And this is onely understood of the nominative case, for in the other cases they use to say, *moy*, as for example. *Mon ami escoute moy, fay moy ce bien, cognoy toy mesme, & garde toy bien de meslure d'autrui: si ton ennemi a fun, donne luy a manger: s'il a soif, donne luy a boyre, car en ce faisant, tu luy assembleras charbons de feu sur sa teste, &c.*

#### The third rule.

The pronounes, *Ille* and *ille*, in French, if they be set by themselves without any substantive by them, then they be thus pronounced, *Cestuy ci, celuy la*, as we may see in this example. *Cestuy ci est homme de bien & cestuy la est un meschant. Cestuy cy dit quelle science est sobriété aux jeunes & soulds aux vieils, richesses aux pures, & honneur aux riches; mais celuy la le contredit. Item, if one aske, who did this? the French man answereth, *cestuy ci, or celuy la*. But if these pronounes be ioined with any noun substantive expressed, and the same noun begin with a vowel, then they pronounce *cest*, and when the noun beginneth not with a vowel, they say onely *ce*: example, *ce pain est bon, mais ce vin est mauvais, ce conseil me plait, & cest honneur**

G 2

me

*me deplait. Cest homme pense manger les charrettes toutes ferrées, mais tout son cas tombera en fumée, &c.* The same is to be understood of the pronounes, *Illa* and *Illa*, which being set by themselves without any noun are written, *ceste cy celle la*. Example: *Ceste cy est la femme vertueuse, la quelle Salomon a descrite, en ses proverbes, & celle la, est une debauchée & inconstante, &c.* But if those pronounes be joined to some noun substantive, then they say onely *ceste*, or *celle*; example, *Ceste science ne s'apprend point en dormant; ceste doctrine est veritable, & celle est fause*: but they say not, *ceste cy doctrine ou science, &c.*

## The fourth rule.

These pronounes *ce*, and *cest*, have but one significati-  
on, and one of them betokeneth no more than the other; but yet they be diversly used: for if the word which followeth begin with a vowel, then the French men use *cest*, if with a consonant, then *ce*; example. *Ce grand dieu eternel a envoyé cest ange a cest homme pour luy signifier sa volonté*: and not *cest grand dieu, ce ange*, (or) *ce homme*. The cause of this is because the French tongue doth as nere as possible it can shun the concurrence and meeting of two vowels, which are never pronounced both, but the one taken away.

## The fifth rule.

When these pronounes demonstratives, *Iste* and *ille* in French, shew any inanimated things, then the French men declare them by these words, *cecy, cela*: example, *Qu'est cecy? que signifie cela? Cecy duit bien amoy: & cela a vous. Item, Faites cela vous, & les autres feront cecy, &c.*

## The sixth rule.

Note that the French men in their composition use *cy*, when they shew things at hand, hard by, but when

when they shew or demonstrate things a far off, they use *la*; example, *ce belitre cy me fasche fort, mais cest hypocrite la me fasche encore d'avantage. Item, cecy est bon, mais cela est mauvais.*

## The seventh rule.

This pronoun, *suus*, if it be set at the end of the word, the French men write it *soy*, but if it be set before the word, then they alwaies say, *se*, as for example, *Se sage (dit Bias) porte tous ses biens avec soy. Item, l'hypocrite se justifie soy mesme, mais le juste n'estime rien de soy. Item, Qui bien se mire, bien se void, & qui bien se void, bien se cognoit, & qui bien se cognoit, peu se prise, & qui peu se prise, sage est.*

## The eighth rule.

If you adde this word *mesme*, unto the former pronounes, they will be answerable and correspondent to those pronounes which the Spaniards forme with this word *mismo* (or) *misma*. Example in French: *Moy mesme, toy mesme, soy mesme, nous mesmes, vous mesmes, eux mesmes, cestuy cy mesme, cestuy la mesme, ceux mesmes qui vous ont dit cela, l'ont dit aussi a moy mesme, &c.* In Spanish, *Yo mismo, tu mismo, &c.* I my selfe, thou thy selfe, &c. Out of this rule are excepted, *je, tu, il*, which admit no such composition. For the French man saith not, *je mesme, tu mesme, il mesme*: but, *moy mesme, toy mesme, &c.*

## Of the second kind of Pronounes, which the Latins call Possessives.

The pronounes possessives in the French tongue are five: *Mon, ton, son, nostre, and vostre*. These are uttered and declined in two maners, in all genders and numbers

numbers, because sometimes they be pronounced possessively betokening possession, and sometimes relatively betokening relation. The three first possessives are pronounced after this sort in the masculine gender, *mon, ton, son*, and in the feminine, *ma, ta, sa*. But when they be taken relatively, then they be written thus, *mien, tien, sien*, in the masculine gender: and in the feminine, *mienne, tienne, sienne*: and to forme the plural number you must adde an *s*. In the tables following you may plainly see an example for all. In the which we will set downe the declension of each pronoun by it selfe with it cases and articles.

A table of these pronounes, Mine, Thine, and His, taken possessively.

|                                      |             |  |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| Masculine gender<br>singular number. | Pominative, | { <i>Mon,</i><br><i>ton,</i><br><i>son.</i>    |
|                                      | Genitive,   | de { <i>mon,</i><br><i>ton,</i><br><i>son.</i> |
|                                      | Dative,     | a { <i>mon,</i><br><i>ton,</i><br><i>son.</i>  |
| Plural masculine.                    | Pominative, | { <i>mes,</i><br><i>tes,</i><br><i>ses.</i>    |
|                                      | Genitive,   | de { <i>mes,</i><br><i>tes,</i><br><i>ses.</i> |
|                                      | Dative,     | a { <i>mes,</i><br><i>tes,</i><br><i>ses.</i>  |

The

The table of these pronounes, Mine, thine, and his, taken possessively in the feminine gender.

|                   |             |   |
|-------------------|-------------|---|
| Singular feminine | Pominative, | { <i>ma,</i><br><i>ta,</i><br><i>sa.</i>    |
|                   | Genitive,   | de { <i>ma,</i><br><i>ta,</i><br><i>sa.</i> |
|                   | Dative,     | a { <i>ma,</i><br><i>ta,</i><br><i>sa.</i>  |

The plurall is like to the masculine.

Table of the pronounes, Mine, thine, his, taken relatively.

|                   |             |   |
|-------------------|-------------|---|
| Masculine singul. | Pominative, | le { <i>mien,</i><br><i>tien,</i><br><i>sien.</i>     |
|                   | Genitive,   | du { <i>mien,</i><br><i>tien,</i><br><i>sien.</i>     |
|                   | Dative,     | au { <i>mien,</i><br><i>tien,</i><br><i>sien.</i>     |
| Plural masculine. | Pominative, | les { <i>miens,</i><br><i>tiens,</i><br><i>siens.</i> |
|                   | Genitive,   | des { <i>miens,</i><br><i>tiens,</i><br><i>siens.</i> |
|                   | Dative,     | aux { <i>miens,</i><br><i>tiens,</i><br><i>siens.</i> |

Feminine



|                   |             |       |                                  |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| Feminin singular  | Pominative, | la    | miennne,<br>tienne,<br>sienne.   |
|                   | Genitive,   | de la | miennne,<br>tienne,<br>sienne.   |
|                   | Dative,     | ala   | miennne,<br>tienne,<br>sienne.   |
| Plurall feminine. | Pominative, | les   | miennes,<br>tiennes,<br>siennes. |
|                   | Genitive,   | des   | miennes,<br>tiennes,<br>siennes. |
|                   | Dative,     | aux   | miennes,<br>tiennes,<br>siennes. |

The other two pronounes possessives, *Dur* and *Vour*, possessively and absolutely taken, are pronounced after this order: *nostre*, our: *vostre*, your. But in the plurall number the French men say, *nos*, *vos*. And when they be taken relatively, then they be pronounced in the singular, *nostre*, *vostre*, and in the plurall, *nostres*, *vostres*.

The table of these pronounes *Nostre*, *vostre*, taken possessively.

|                   |             |    |                    |
|-------------------|-------------|----|--------------------|
| Masculin singular | Pominative, |    | Nostre,<br>vostre. |
|                   | Genitive,   | de | Nostre,<br>vostre. |
|                   | Dative,     | a  | Nostre,<br>vostre. |

Plural

|                   |             |    |              |
|-------------------|-------------|----|--------------|
| Plural masculine. | Pominative, |    | Nos,<br>vos. |
|                   | Genitive,   | de | Nos,<br>vos. |
|                   | Dative,     | a  | Nos,<br>vos. |

The table of the same pronounes, *nostre* and *vostre*, taken relatively.

|                   |             |     |                      |
|-------------------|-------------|-----|----------------------|
| Masculin singular | Pominative, | le  | Nostre,<br>vostre.   |
|                   | Genitive,   | du  | Nostre,<br>vostre.   |
|                   | Dative,     | au  | Nostre,<br>vostre.   |
| Plural masculine. | Pominative, | les | Nostres,<br>vostres. |
|                   | Genitive,   | des | Nostres,<br>vostres. |
|                   | Dative,     | aux | Nostres,<br>vostres. |

The feminine is declined like the masculine, as wel in the singular number as in the plurall; onely changing the masculine articles in feminine.

### Rules of the second kind of Pronounes.

The first rule.

These three pronounes, *mon*, *ton*, and *son*, absolutely set, comming immediately befoze a noun substantive, the French men pronounce them thus, *mon*, *ton*, *son*; in the masculine termination: and in the feminine, *ma*, *ta*, *sa*. And in the plurall number, *mes*, *tes*, *ses*, in both genders. And this is to be understood as well in a speech or sentence, as in the bare words. Example: *Mon* H 1  
fils,

*filz escoute ma voix, & enten mes paroles : Aye en admiration l'eternel ton Dieu, en toutes ses auures. cognoy le en sa parole, & te dedie totalement à son service : lors il beniray toy, ta feme, tes enfans, &c. Telle amitié te porteront tes enfans, comme tu auras porte à ton pere, & à ta mere. Item, ne reproche à aucun sa poverté. Aime ton Dieu sur toutes choses, & ton prochain, comme toy mesme.*

But if these pronounes be taken relatively, without any noun substantiue expressed but onely understood, then be they set in the end of the sentence, or reason, and are pronounced thus, *Mien, tien, sien*, in the masculine gender, & in the feminine, *Mienne, tienne, sienne*; as may be seen in this example: *Ceste doctrine, n'est pas mienne, mais de celui qui m'a envoyé. Item, les arbres sont tiens, mais les fruits sont miens; car je les ay achetés à poids d'argent. Item, nous diviserons tellement cest œuf avec nostre compagnon, que le jaune sera mien, & le blanc tien, & le coque sera sienne, &c.*

And out of proposition or sentence in bare words they say after this order: *De qui est ce conseil?* To this they answer: *mien, tien or sien. De qui sont ces enfans?* they answer: *miens, tiens, or siens.*

And according to the opinion of those that meane to speake after the purest and finest maner, in stead of saying, *mien, tien, sien*, we ought to say, *a moy, a toy, a soy.* and *a luy.* as in this example: *Ceste doctrine est a moy: ces arbres sont a soy: mais le fruit est a moy.* Peberthelesse in the common use of speaking the French men use much to say, *Mien, tien, sien, &c.*

#### The second rule.

These pronounes feminines, *Ma, ta, sa*, are never put before nounes of the feminine gender which begin with a vowell: but in stead of feminine pronounes they put the masculine, *mon, ton, son*, which they do to shun the *καταφορία* or ill sound, which the French men thinke committed when two vowells concur and mixte together. Example:

ample: *Mon ame, son eglise, ton ingratitude: and not, Ma ame; sa eglise ta ingratitude; but this word, amie is excepted out of the rule. For they say m'amie. The Strangers that will learne to speake the French tongue must take great heed and diligence in observing this rule, least they commit some incongruities when they speake, in joining the pronouns with the nounes.*

#### The third rule.

The French men almost continually use these pronounes, *me, te, se*, in stead of saying *A moy, a toy, a soy, &c.* For whereas following the Grammar rules they ought to say, *Vous avez écrit a moy*, they commonly and corruptly say, *Vous m'avez écrit.* Item they say, *Je te rence ce que tu m'avois presté*, where they ought to say, *Je rence a toy ce que tu avoyt presté a moy.* Item: *Cest homme la se plaît en ses paroles, & se fait plus de mal, qu'il ne pense &c.* This maner of speaking now adays is the commonest and most used among the French men, saying, *me, te, se.* And therefore the Strangers and such as learne the French tongue, must note this diligently.

In the plurall number they are accustomed to say, *Je ne vous donneray rien*, in stead of *je ne donneray rien a vous.* Item, *Cela nous appartient*, in stead of, *cela appartient a nous, &c.* This order of speaking is now so much in use, that if a man do leade it and pronounce according to the rule, he should be accounted ignorant and one not skilfull in the tongue: besides it were a thing impossible, to correct the same maner of speaking by art, because the commonality and people hath received it as it were for a fine kinde of speech.

#### The fourth rule.

These pronouns, *me, te, se*, of what case soever they be, dative or accusative, they be alwaies set before the verbe, wherewith they be joyned. And that without interposing

terposing or putting any word betwixt any of the said pronounes and the verbe. As in this example appereth: *je me troy, & tu te vantes trop: ne te fie point en ta prosperité, je ne te failliray jamais. Nous me faites tort. Item, se meschan se flatte, & se trompe en ses paroles, &c.*

And note that what we have said of these pronouns in the singular number, it ought also to be understood of the plurall, *nous vous leur*. As in this example following: *je vous donne cecy a la pareille. Item, je vous prie de nous faire ce plaisir maintenant; & une autrefois nous vous en ferons un autre. Item, vous nous servez fidelement, aussy nous vous payons tres-bien: faites venir vos enfans, & je leur donneray une piece d'argent; ce sera pour leurs estraines, &c.* So that these genitives plurall, Of them, or Of you, and the datives are alwaies expessed and declared by one of these two words, *leur*, or *leurs*. As in this example we may note: *les hommes imprudens, mal avisez & mal conseillez, souvente fois mettent leur corps & leurs biens en grand hazard. Item, les meschans servent a leurs convoitises, ainsi mal heure leur en advient, &c.*

#### The fift rule.

**I**n the French tong there be foure maner of words, that immediately after them require a verbe. And first these pronounes, *me, te, se*. Secondly, the relatives. Thirdly, the negations. Fourthly, those which the Grammarians call (personas agentes.) Example for all. As if one should aske, *Me voulez vous reveler vostre secret?* The other answereth negatively, *le ne le vous reveleray jamais.* And affirmatively, *le le vous reveleray quelque jour, &c.* *Vostre faute est si grande, que je ne la vous puis pardonner, r'adresse donc a ce grand Dieu immortel, qui a toute puissance au ciel & en la terre, &c.*

#### The sixt rule.

**T**hese two pronounes Our and your, possessively and absolutely taken, are declared in the French tong by these

these two words, *nostre* and *vostre*, in the singular number: and *nos* and *vos*, in the plurall number. But being relatively taken they say, *nostres* and *vostres* in the plurall: with the article belonging to their case. As may easily be seen in this example: *Nos amis sont venus, & les vostres sont demoures. Reformes un peu vos mœurs, & nous reformerons les nostres: vostre parole est bonne, mais vos mœurs ne valent rien. Item, faites raison a nos serviteurs, & nous le faisons aux vostres, &c.*

#### The seventh rule.

**T**he five said pronounes when they be taken possessively and absolutely, alwaies require a noun appellative expessed, and in the nominative cases put of the article, but not in the other cases, imitating the proper nounes. But if the said pronounes be taken relatively, then contrarie to the former rule they keepe their articles and be very seldome joined with a noun appellative. As in this example: *Mon honneur est le tien, & ton profit le sien. Son bien est le nostre, Nostre salut est le vostre: & vostre salut est nostre gloire.*

#### Of the third kind of Pronounes, which are called Relatives.

**I**n the French tong there be divers sorts of pronounes relatives. Others be of name and person onely, as *qui, le, la*: others be of place, and of such there is onely one, and that is, *y*. as in this example appereth: *Nous estions esgarez de la voye de justice & verite: mais Christ de sa grace nous y a ramenez. Item, j'ay este une, fois sur la mer, mais je n'y retourneray jamais, &c.*

#### Rules of these Pronounes.

**T**hese pronouns, *le*, and *la*, when they come by a verbe, then they be alwaies relatives, but when they come before

before a noun then they be articles, as for example: *A tard se repent le rat, quand par la queue le tient le chat, that is to say, Very late repenteth the rat, when by the tail holds him the cat. Quand orgueil precede, la honte & le dommage le suivent de bien pres. Item, la vraie sagesse vient du ciel, & le seigneur la donne a qu'il veut, &c.*

## The second rule.

**T**he adjective *quel*, (which the Spaniards call *qual*, and we in English say, *which*,) is made a pronoun relative of name or person in all genders and numbers; by setting any of these articles, *le*, or *la*, before it. As for example: *C'est par un seul Iesu Christ, que nous sommes sauves; le quel nous a esté fait justice, redemption, satisfaction, &c. L'apostre S. Paul nous apresché une doctrine entiere, la quelle nous menera a perfection: si nous la voulons suivre: mon enfant amasse toy les richesses, les quelles ne perissent jamais.*

## The third rule.

**T**he pronouns which the Spaniards pronounce, *el*, and English men, *he*, the French men call *celuy*, which also is made a pronoun relative of name or person by setting the letter *i* before it, at the beginning. As for example: *celuy qui est beau, & parle vilainement, iceluy tire un couteau de plomb d'une gaine d'ivoire, dit Diogenes. Item, celuy qui fera bien, iceluy trouvera le bien et celle qui fera mal, icelle aussi trouvera le mal, et ceux qui se meront benediction, iceux recueilleront malheur et malediction.*

## The fourth rule.

**L**astly note that the pronouns relatives in the French tongue are nine: videlicet five single or simple ones, *le*, *la*, *qui*, *y*, *en*. and four compounds, which are these, *lequel*, *laquelle*, *iceluy*, and *icelle*: which are declined after the order of the nouns in both numbers and genders. Like as *lequel*,

*lequel, auquel, auquel, lesquels, desquels, auxquels, iceluy, d'iceluy a iceluy, iceux, d'iceux, a iceux, &c.* The same is to be understood of the feminine gender: like as *laquelle* and *icelle*. And also of the relative, *qui*, which is thus declined: *qui, de qui, a qui*, and that in both genders and numbers. As appeareth by this example: *Longue corde tire, qui la mort d'autrui desire*: that proverb do the Spaniards thus write; *Luenga cuerda menea, quien a otro la muerte desea.* In English, *A long thrid doth he frame, That anothers death doth claime.* Item, *Sage est, qui par autrui se chastie, &c.*



## THE FOVRTH TREATISE.

## § Of the Verbe.

**T**he Spanish tongue hath the same kind of verbs, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons, as the Latin and French tongue. There is this onely difference betwixt them, that it hath not any passives, as hereafter we shall shew.

The conjugations by the which the Spanish verbs be declined, are three: and they be known by the infinitives. For the verbs of the first conjugation forme their infinitive mode alwaies in *ar*: as *adorar*, *orar*, *invocar*, *comprar*.

The second conjugation formeth the infinitive in *er*: as *leer*, *vender*, *poner*, *tener*, &c.

The third formeth the infinitive mode in *ir*: as *regir*, *oir*, *sentir*, *permitir*, &c.

Because the chiefe difficultie of the Spanish tongue doth consist in the knowledge of well declining the verbs, and finding

finding the modes and tenses: that the stranger may som-  
what the easier attaine to the knowledge of the same; I  
will here set certaine generall rules, which shall stand  
them in steede of aduertisements and notes, before they  
come to the conjugations.

*Of the present tense of the Indicative moode.*

**T**o find the conjugation of every verbe, we must only  
marke the second person singular of the indicative  
mod: for if the last letter of the same person being an s, be  
turned into an r, then is the infinitive of the same verbe  
formed, & the conjugation known. Like as, Amo, amas,  
amar: adoro, adoras, adorar; the first conjugation. Co-  
mo, comes, comer: defiendo, defiendes, defender; the  
second conjugation. But in the third conjugation the e  
must be changed in i, and the s in r: as, Oygo, oyes, oir:  
escribo, escribes, escribir: induzgo, induzes, induzir, &c.

They that are acquainted with the Latin tongue, shall  
learne to know the conjugation by this meanes. All the  
Latine words that be used in the Spanish tongue, if they be  
of the first conjugation in the Latine, then they be also of  
the first conjugation in the Spanish.

Item, all such verbs as in the Latine tongue be of the se-  
cond or third conjugation, they be referred to the second  
conjugation in the Spanish tongue.

And all the verbs of the fourth conjugation in the La-  
tine tongue, are put in the third conjugation among the  
Spaniards.

Furthermore, me thinks it were not amisse to make  
a certaine agrément and correspondence betwixt every  
tense and mode, that they may the easier and with lesse  
paines be formed, and declined.

So that each present tense is formed of the present in-  
dicative, and of the first preterperfect tense, each other pre-  
terperfect tense: and of the first future, also each other fu-  
ture.

Of

*Of the present tense in the Indicative moode, and that  
in the first conjugation.*

**T**he first person singular of the indicative mode, what  
conjugation soever, alwaies endeth in o. As for ex-  
ample: Posseo, vendo, oygo, &c.

The second person of the verbs of the first conjugati-  
on alwaies end in as: as tu deseas, tu compras.

Now, taking away the last letter s. you forme the pre-  
sent tense in the imperative mode: as amas; take away s,  
and remaines ama.

But to forme the present tense optative you must adde  
to the second person present indicative this syllable, se: as  
amas; put se to it, and it is amasse, &c.

The present tense subjunctive is also formed of the same  
person of the indicative mood by taking away the last let-  
ter s, & changing the a next before it into e: as amas; take  
away s and there remains ama: now turne the last a into  
e; and it is ame; But the present tense infinitive is formed  
of the said second person, by turning s into r: as amas;  
turne s into r, and the infinitive is formed: amas, amar;  
compras, comprar; andas, andar, &c.

*Of the present tense in the second and third  
conjugation.*

**T**he verbs of the second and third conjugation forme  
the second person of the present tense indicative al-  
waies in es; and the third person in e.

The present tense imperative is formed of the second  
person singular of the present tense indicative, taking a-  
way the s.

The present tense optative is formed of the said per-  
son interposing this letter i before the last e; and joining  
this syllable se, after the e; as for example: vendes, inter-  
pose

I

pose

finding the modes and tenses: that the stranger may somewhat the easier attaine to the knowledge of the same; I will here set certaine generall rules, which shall stand them in steede of aduertisements and notes, before they come to the conjugations.

*Of the present tense of the Indicative moode.*

**T**o find the conjugation of every verbe, we must only marke the second person singular of the indicative mood: for if the last letter of the same person being an s, be turned into an r, then is the infinitive of the same verbe formed, & the conjugation known. Like as, Amo, amas, amar: adoro, adoras, adorar; the first conjugation. Como, comes, comer: defiendo, defiendes, defender; the second conjugation. But in the third conjugation the e must be changed in i, and the s in r: as, Oygo, oyes, oir: escrivo, escrives, escribir: induzgo, induzes, induzir, &c.

They that are acquainted with the Latine tongue, shall learne to know the conjugation by this meanes. All the Latine words that be used in the Spanish tongue, if they be of the first conjugation in the Latine, then they be also of the first conjugation in the Spanish.

Item, all such verbs as in the Latine tongue be of the second or third conjugation, they be referred to the second conjugation in the Spanish tongue.

And all the verbs of the fourth conjugation in the Latine tongue, are put in the third conjugation among the Spaniards.

Furthermore, we thinke it were not amisse to make a certaine agreement and correspondence betwixt every tense and moode, that they may the easier and with lesse paines be formed, and declined.

So that each present tense is formed of the present indicative, and of the first preterperfect tense, each other preterperfect tense: and of the first future, also each other future.

*Of*

*Of the present tense in the Indicative moode, and that in the first conjugation.*

**T**he first person singular of the indicative moode, what conjugation soever, alwaies endeth in o. As for example: Posseo, vendo, oygo, &c.

The second person of the verbs of the first conjugation alwaies end in as: as tu descas, tu compras.

Now, taking away the last letter s. you forme the present tense in the imperative moode: as amas; take away s, and remaines ama.

But to forme the present tense optative you must adde to the second person present indicative this syllable, se: as amas; put se to it, and it is amasse, &c.

The present tense subjunctive is also formed of the same person of the indicative mood by taking away the last letter s, & changing the a next before it into e: as amas; take away s and there remains ama: now turne the last a into e, and it is ame; But the present tense infinitive is formed of the said second person, by turning s into r: as amas; turne s into r, and the infinitive is formed: amas, amar; compras, comprar; andas, andar, &c.

*Of the present tense in the second and third conjugation.*

**T**he verbs of the second and third conjugation forme the second person of the present tense indicative alwaies in es; and the third person in e.

The present tense imperative is formed of the second person singular of the present tense indicative, taking away the s.

The present tense optative is formed of the said person interposing this letter i before the last e; and joyning this syllable se, after the e; as for example: vendes, inter-

**I**

pose

pose i before the last e; and it wil be, vendies: adde se, and it maketh the present tense optative vendiesse; corres, corriesse.

The present tense infinitive is formed, by changing s into r vendes, vender, &c. But in deed to forme al the tenses after this sort, it were difficult, and very hard: for there are so many exceptions that without great trouble to the learner one might hardly set downe rules for all. So that I wish them to learne this rather by use than by art: and especially in the verbes of the third conjugation.

*Of the preterimperfect tense.*

The preterimperfect tense is formed of the second person singular of the present tense; changing s into va; as for example: Amas, amava; compras, comprava; enseñas, enseñava, &c. But the verbes of the second and third conjugations forme their termination in ia. As for example: hazia, dezia, corregia, &c. As we will at large shew when we come to speake of them. The imperfect tense of the optative is formed of the said second person of the indicative mode; changing the letter s, in the syllable ra; as for example, amas, amara; enseñas, enseñara, &c.

*Of the preterperfect tense.*

The formation of this tense is the hardest of al others; insomuch that there can be no certaine rules given of it: bicause of the multitude of exceptions.

But for the most part commonly all the preterperfect tenses indicative in the first & second conjugation end in e; as anduve, truche, tome, &c: and in the third conjugation in i; as corrigi, oy, consenti, &c.

The formation of the other persons may be easily learned by use, reading the tables that shall follow hereafter.

The preterpluperfect tenses of the infinitive and all the other modes, & the preterperfect tenses also are compounded

pounded with the Latine verbe called, habeo, habes, &c. and also with the participle of the verbes. As for example: Yo avia amado, uviessé amado, avia dicho, abre hecho, abre comprado, uve traido, aver dexado. As we say in English I had loved: I would to God I had loved, &c. But at the end of these rules among the other conjugations, I will set downe the conjugation of the same verbe habeo, in Spanish: that yee may be acquainted with the use of the same word.

*Of the future.*

All the futures of the indicative mode alwaies end in Ae; and have the accent on the last syllable, being formed of the infinitive by adding an e; as for example: amar, amaré: comer, comeré: dormir, dormiré: saltar, saltaré: defender, defenderé: comprar, compraré: juzgar, juzgaré: acabar, acabare, &c. And this in all the three conjugations.

*Of the imperative mode.*

The imperative mode hath one onely tense in the Spanish tongue. Which tense serveth indifferently, and is sometimes used as the present, and sometimes as the future tense: as occasion is offered unto them that speake, which will sone be knowne by them that are a little exercised in the tongue.

*Of the optative mode.*

The optative mode in the Spanish tongue hath five tenses as in the Latin tongue.

The present tense of the first conjugation endeth in asse; as for example: amasse, comprasse, &c.

The present tense in the second and third conjugation end in iesse; like as, hiziesse, tuviesse, dormiesse, anduviesse, prometiesse, &c.

The preterimperfect tense in the first conjugation is  
I 2 formed



formed in ara; as amara, mirara, contara, tratara, comprara, &c.

In the second and third conjugation the preterimperfect optative doth end in era: like as hiziera, pusiera, dormiera, corriera, &c.

The preterperfect and pluperfect tenses are formed with the verbe *Habeo*, and the participles passives. Example: uviera amado, uviera comprado, uviera dormido, uviera marescido, &c. And in the pluperfect tense, uviesse comido, uviesse bevido, uviesse traído, &c.

The future when it is of the first conjugation, then it beginneth in e: as comprè, templè, enseñè, maxquè, &c. In the second and third conjugation the future endeth in a: haga, duerma, corra, defienda, &c.

*Of the Subjunctive moode.*

**T**his moode hath his tenses like the optative.

The present tense hath the selfe same terminations as the future optative.

The preterimperfect tense is like the present and preterimperfect tense in the optative.

The preterperfect and pluperfect tenses are altogether like the same tenses in the optative moode, in termination: but in sense nevertheless much different.

For in the optative, when we wish for any thing in Spanish, we use this word, *Oxala*, or this word, *plugiesse*, joining it to the verb. And in the subjunctive, *Como*. As for example, in the optative moode, we say thus in the Spanish language: *oxala yo amasse tanto a Dios, como el dessea que yo le ame, plugiesse al Señor, que jo fuesse ya desatado deste cuerpo mortal.*

Example for the subjunctive moode. *Como yo uviesse oydo muchas vezes las bozes de Dios, nunca le quise responder; como yo supiesse bien la voluntad de Dios, hize contra ella.*

Of

*Of the Infinitive moode.*

**W**E have already in a manner shewed all the formations of the infinitive above, for,

The first conjugation ends in ar.

The second in er.

The third in ir.

As for the preterperfect tense and the future, they be compounded with the verbe, *Habeo*, *haves*, and the participles passives.

Note that the present tense of the infinitive moode doth almost alwaies require *de*, or *en*; as for example: *Tenga el hombre cuenta, de huyr de los vicios: acuerdese de reverenciar a Dios, &c.*

*Of the Gerunds.*

**T**he French tongue hath no gerunds, but utter them by circumloquutions: But there is great use of them in the Spanish tongue. As they say in Spanish: *Vengo de oyr la palabra de dios; en acabando de orar, yre a tratar mis negocios. Haziendo, comiendo, dormiendo, &c.* And in deed these gerunds in *do*, of the ablative case be the commonest, and most used. The other terminations, may be rather called infinitives than gerunds.

*Of the Supines.*

**A**s touching the supines; the Spanish & French tongue have no use of them.

The Spaniards in stead of the supine use the infinitive by putting the preposition *a* before it; as for example: *Voy a oyr sermon, ire a hazer cuentas, &c.*

And thus much I thought to note of the verbs generally, before we come to the conjugations of them, that I should not be obliged afterward to repeat one thing oftentimes.

Now



Now we shall not do amiss, if we set downe an example of each conjugation particularly, that according to the same all the other verbs of the same conjugation, may with lesse difficultie be learned, how it ought to be formed and declined.

But because the verbs of the active voice and such as signifie action, must be declined with the verbe *habeo*; and the passives of the other verbe *sum.es.est*; I thinke it best first to set downe the maner how them two verbs ought to be declined: that afterward we may learne the easier to decline and forme all the other verbs. 1267.

The verbe *habeo*, in the Spanish tong.

The present tense.

|       |                                  |        |  |
|-------|----------------------------------|--------|--|
| Sing. | { Yo he,<br>Tu has,<br>Aquel ha. | { Plu. | { Nosotros hemos,<br>Vosotros haveys,<br>Aquellos han. |
|-------|----------------------------------|--------|--|

The present tense of the indicative in French, shall follow afterward, and in English also.

The preterimperfect tense.

|       |  |        |   |
|-------|--|--------|---|
| Sing. | { Yo avia,<br>Tu avias,<br>Aquel avia. | { Plu. | { Nosotros aviamos,<br>Vosotros aviades,<br>Aquellos avian. |
|-------|--|--------|---|

As touching the orthographie and right spelling of this verbe in the Spanish tong, some write it alwaies with an h, in each termination, and others without h; according to the pronunciation used in each severall shire, where they be borne in. Item some say uve, and others, ove. But as for this diversitie in writing, every man may freely do as it pleaseth him: But here we do observe the Andalusian and Sebillan maner of pronunciation.

The

The preteperfect tense.

|       |                                       |        |  |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|--|
| Sing. | { yo uve,<br>tu uviste,<br>aquel uvo. | { Plu. | { nosotros uvimos,<br>vosotros uvistes,<br>aquellos uvieron. |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|--|

The preterpluperfect tense.

|       |   |        |   |
|-------|---|--------|---|
| Sing. | { yo avia avido,<br>tu avias avido,<br>aquel avia avido | { Plu. | { nosotros aviamos avido,<br>vosotros aviades avido,<br>aquellos avian avido. |
|-------|---|--------|---|

The future tense.

|       |  |        |  |
|-------|--|--------|--|
| Sing. | { yo aure,<br>tu auras,<br>aquel aura. | { Plu. | { nosotros auremos,<br>vosotros aureis,<br>aquellos auran. |
|-------|--|--------|--|

Imperative mode, present tense.

|       |                         |        |                                    |
|-------|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| Sing. | { tu aya,<br>aquel aya. | { Plu. | { vosotros aved,<br>aquellos ayan. |
|-------|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|

The first termination of this mode commonly is taken from the verbe *teneo, tenes, &c.* So likewise the future tense of the optative and present tense of the subjunctive, so that the Spaniards commonly use this imperative,

{ Ten tu,  
{ Tened aquel, &c.

The optative mode.

In the optative we must observe this, that in all terminations as well singular as plurall, we must use this word, *Oxala*, or else this, *Pluguiesse a Dios*, in stead of that the Latins say *Vtinam*, the French men, *Plent a Dieu que*, and the English men, *Would to God, &c.*

The

## The present tense.

|       |                   |        |   |                         |
|-------|-------------------|--------|---|-------------------------|
| Sing. | { yo uviessse,    | { Plu. | { | { nosotros uviesssemos, |
| oxala | { tu uviessses,   |        |   |                         |
| que   | { aquel uviessse. |        |   |                         |
|       |                   |        |   | { vosotros uviesssedes, |
|       |                   |        |   | { aquellos uviesssen.   |

## The imperfect tense.

|       |                 |        |   |                       |
|-------|-----------------|--------|---|-----------------------|
| Sing. | { yo uviera,    | { Plu. | { | { nosotros uvieramos, |
| oxala | { tu uvieras,   |        |   |                       |
| que   | { aquel uviera. |        |   |                       |
|       |                 |        |   | { vosotros uvierades, |
|       |                 |        |   | { aquellos uvieran.   |

## The preterperfect tense.

|       |                    |        |   |                          |
|-------|--------------------|--------|---|--------------------------|
| Sing. | { yo aya avido,    | { Plu. | { | { nosotros ayamos avido, |
| oxala | { tu ayas avido,   |        |   |                          |
| que   | { aquel aya avido. |        |   |                          |
|       |                    |        |   | { vosotros ayays avido,  |
|       |                    |        |   | { aquellos ayan avido.   |

## The pluperfect tense.

|       |                      |        |   |                               |
|-------|----------------------|--------|---|-------------------------------|
| Sing. | { yo uviessse avido, | { Plu. | { | { nosotros uviesssemos avido  |
| oxala | { tu uviessse avido, |        |   |                               |
| que   | { aq. uviessse avido |        |   |                               |
|       |                      |        |   | { vosotros uviesssedes avido, |
|       |                      |        |   | { aquellos uyieffen avido.    |

## The future tense, Oxala que

|       |              |        |   |                    |
|-------|--------------|--------|---|--------------------|
| Sing. | { yo aya,    | { Plu. | { | { nosotros ayamos, |
|       | { tu ayas,   |        |   |                    |
|       | { aquel aya. |        |   |                    |
|       |              |        |   | { vosotros ayays.  |
|       |              |        |   | { aquellos ayan.   |

## Of the subjunctive mode.

The subjunctive mode is altogether like the optative, for, The present tense is like the future tense in the former mode. And the preterimperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses be all a like in this and the former mode: but that in stead of oxala, they use in this mode, quando: visto que. which the French men call, *quand*; *ven que*. and in English we say, *When*, *seeing that*, &c.

The

## The infinitive mode.

The present tense, { Aver, } Some men  
The preterperfect tense, { Aver avido. } write with h.  
Note that when the Spaniard will say or expresse any thing by the future tense of this infinitive mode, he doth not onely use this word aver, but also addeth some other strange word unto it to shun the *неприятно* or ill sound; for else he should say: Aver de aver, which repetition doth seeme absurd to the eare: And therefore in stead of repeating this word, he taketh some other verbe, and adding it to the present tense, supplieth the future. As for example: Espero aver bueno conclusion de mi negocio: Cierito estoy de aver paz exterior, si yo la tengo con Dios en mi conscientia, &c.

Now followeth the conjugation, which the Latins call *Sum es fui*, &c.

## The indicative mode, and present tense.

|       |             |        |   |                   |                         |
|-------|-------------|--------|---|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Sing. | { yo foy,   | { Plu. | { | { nosotros somos, | Indicativo<br>presente. |
|       | { tu eres,  |        |   |                   |                         |
|       | { aquel es. |        |   |                   |                         |
|       |             |        |   | { vosotros soys,  |                         |
|       |             |        |   | { aquellos son.   |                         |

## The preterimperfect tense.

|       |              |        |   |                    |                         |
|-------|--------------|--------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Sing. | { yo era,    | { Plu. | { | { nosotros eramos, | Præterito<br>imperfecto |
|       | { tu eras,   |        |   |                    |                         |
|       | { aquel era. |        |   |                    |                         |
|       |              |        |   | { vosotros erades, |                         |
|       |              |        |   | { aquellos eran.   |                         |

## The preterperfect tense.

|       |              |        |   |                     |                        |
|-------|--------------|--------|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| Sing. | { yo fue,    | { Plu. | { | { nosotros fuemos,  | Præterito<br>perfecto. |
|       | { tu fuiste, |        |   |                     |                        |
|       | { aquel fue. |        |   |                     |                        |
|       |              |        |   | { vosotros fuistes, |                        |
|       |              |        |   | { aquellos fueron.  |                        |

## The pluperfect tense compounded.

|       |                    |        |   |                          |  |
|-------|--------------------|--------|---|--------------------------|--|
| Sing. | { yo avia sido,    | { Plu. | { | { nosotros aviamos sido, | Præterito<br>plusquam<br>perfecto<br>compuesto |
|       | { tu avias sido,   |        |   |                          |  |
|       | { aquel avia sido. |        |   |                          |  |
|       |                    |        |   | { vosotros aviades sido, |  |
|       |                    |        |   | { aquellos avian sido.   |  |

R I

The

Futuro.

The future tense.

|       |             |        |                   |
|-------|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| Sing. | yo fere,    | } Plu. | nosotros seremos, |
|       | tu seras,   |        | vosotros sereis,  |
|       | aquel sera. |        | aquellos seran.   |

Imperativo  
presente.

The imperative mode, present tense.

|       |            |        |                  |
|-------|------------|--------|------------------|
| Sing. | se tu,     | } Plu. | seamos nosotros, |
|       | sea aquel. |        | sed vosotros,    |
|       |            |        | sean aquellos.   |

Optativo  
presente.

The Optative mode, present tense.

|       |                    |        |                        |
|-------|--------------------|--------|------------------------|
| Sing. | yo fuesse,         | } Plu. | nosotros fuessemos.    |
|       | tu fuesies,        |        | vosotros fuessedes,    |
|       | O si aquel fuesse. |        | O si aquellos fuesien. |

Imperfecto

The preterimperfect tense.

|       |                   |        |                       |
|-------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Sing. | yo fuera,         | } Plu. | nosotros fueraamos,   |
|       | tu fueras,        |        | vosotros fuerades,    |
|       | O si aquel fuera. |        | O si aquellos fueran. |

Præterito  
perfecto.

The preterperfect tense.

|       |                      |        |                          |
|-------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| Sing. | yo aya sido,         | } Plu. | nosotros ayamos sido.    |
|       | tu ayas sido,        |        | vosotros ayays sido,     |
|       | O si aquel aya sido. |        | O si aquellos ayan sido. |

Plusquam  
perfecto.

The pluperfect tense.

|       |                        |        |                              |
|-------|------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| Sing. | yo uviessse sido.      | } Plu. | nosotr. uviesssemos sido.    |
|       | tu uviessses sido,     |        | vosotros uviesssedes sido.   |
|       | O si aq. uviessse sido |        | O si aquellos uviessen sido. |

Futuro.

The future tense.

|       |                 |        |                     |
|-------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|
| Sing. | yo sea,         | } Plu. | nosotros seamos,    |
|       | tu seas,        |        | vosotros seays,     |
|       | O si aquel sea. |        | O si aquellos sean. |

Subjunctivo  
presente.

The Subjunctive mode, present tense.

The present is alike with the future of the optative.

The

The perfect and pluperfect of this and the former mood are alike also. But in stead of O si, & Oxala, or Pluguiessse a Dios, they say, Quando, or Como.

But the preterimperfect tense is not like the preterimperfect tense or any other in the optative mode: but is thus declined:

|           |                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Singular. | como yo fuera seria, y fuesse,   |
|           | tu fueras, serias y fuesies,     |
|           | aquel fuera, seria, y fuesse.    |
| Plurall.  | fueramos, seriamos, y fuessemos, |
|           | fuerades seriades, y fuessedes,  |
|           | fueran, serian y fuesien.        |

In the French tongue the subjunctive mode is altogether like to the indicative mode: onely in the subjunctive mode they use to adde these words, *veu que*, and *quand*, before the verbe in all persons and numbers: as we shall afterwards shew.

The infinitive mode.

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| The present,             | ser.             |
| The preterperfect tense, | aver sido.       |
| The future,              | aver de ser, &c. |

The knowledge of these two verbes, *Habeo*, and *Sum*, how to decline and forme them as they ought to be, is the principallest and chæfeste foundation to speake both these tongues. So that the strangers ought in any cause to exercise themselves very wel in the flexio & declining of them. 78.



Rules belonging to the conjugations  
of the French tongue.

The French tongue declineth hir verbes by fower conjugations: three regular, and the fourth irregular.

The tokens and signes wherby they be distinguished the one from the other, are taken from the preterperfect tense in the indicative moode, and also from the infinitive mood.

The verbs of the first conjugation forme their preterperfect tense in *e*, and the infinitive in *r*: like as *aimé*, *aimer*; *enseigné*, *enseigner*; *chanté*, *chanter*, &c.

The verbs of the second conjugation forme their preterperfect tense in *i*, and the infinitive in *ir*: as *dormi*, *dormir*; *oui*, *ouir*; *souffri*, *souffrir*.

The verbs of the fourth conjugation forme the preterperfect tense in *u*, and the infinitive in *re*: as *leu*, *lire*; *creu*, *croire*; *vaincu*, *vaincre*, &c. Insomuch as *e*, *er*, *i*, *ir*, and *u*, *re*, are the signes and tokens of all the conjugations regular.

As touching the fourth conjugation it is so out of order and divers, that it cannot by rules or any certainty be set downe: so that the strangers must learne it moze by use than by art. And for bicause that in the French tong the chæfest difficulty consisteth in the verbes, I will hære set downe certaine generall rules concerning the formation of moodes and tenses, as befoze I have done in the Spanish tong.

Of the present tense of the indicative moode.

**T**O find the first person of the present tense and indicative moode (which is called *Thema*) you must looke for the second person of the same tense: which, if you deprive it of the last letter *s*, maketh the (*thema*) that is to say, the first person of the whole conjugation; and from which all the conjugation is as it were drawen and fetched. As for example: *tu aimes*; take away *s*, and remaineth *aime*, *j'aime*, *tu aimes*, *il aime*: *tu dors*, take away *s*, and remaineth *dor*: *tu crois*, take away *s*, and it is *croy*, &c. Item, the (*thema*) may be found after another rule also, v<sup>z</sup>. That all the verbs of the first conjugation in the first and third person of the present tense and indicative moode

in

in the singular number end in *e* feminine. As for example: *j'aime*, *il aime*, &c. But the verbes of the second and third declension have sundry terminations. Nevertheless, the third person singular of the present tense, and indicative moode, alwaies endeth in *t*: which *t* being taken away, the (*thema*) is formed. As for example: *il dort*; take away *t*, and it is *dor*: and this is the (*thema*) of first person of the whole conjugation. As for the other verbes, they are under this rule also: as *il lit*, *je ly*: *il croit*, *je croy*: *il boit*, *je boy*, &c.

Of the preterimperfect tense.

**A**Ll verbs of what inflexion or conjugation whatsoever in the first person of the singular number alwaies end in the diphthong *oy*, the second person in *ois*, and the third in *oit*. As for example: *je priois*, *tu priois*, *il prioit*: *j'avois*, *tu avois*, *il avoit*. And in the plurall number it is like the plurall of the present tense, but that in the last syllable it hath one letter interposed v<sup>z</sup> *i*. in the first and second person, but in the third this diphthong *oy*, is interposed, as *nous aimons*, *nous aimions*, *vous aimez*, *vous aimiez*, *ils aiment*, *ils aimoyent*, &c.

Of the preterperfect tense.

**T**he French men imitating the Grækes, have two preterperfect tenses, the one may be called simplex, single, bicause it is not joined to any other verbe: as *j'aimay*, *tu aimas*, *il aima*, *je dormy*, *tu dormis*, *il dormit*, *je fus*, *tu fus*, &c. The other is called compositum, compounded, bicause it alwaies is joined to some other verbe.

This preterperfect tense is formed of the participle passive of the same verbe, and the verbe habeo, habes, or sum, es, &c. As appæreth in this example: *j'ay aimé*, *tu as aimé*, *il a aimé*, *j'ay dormi*, *tu as dormi*, *il a dormi*, &c.

The terminations of the first and single preterperfect tense in the first conjugation are these: *ay*, *as*, *a*, *ames*, *ates*, *arent*: as *j'aimay*, *tu aimas*, &c.

In

In the second conjugation these, *i, is, it : imes, ites, irent :* as *dormi, dormis, dormit : dormimes, dormites, dormirent.* In the third conjugation these, *eu, eus, eut : eumes, eutes, eurent :* as *je leu, tu leus, il leut : nous leumes, vous leutes, ils leurent.* In so much that the termination and last syllable of the first person, in the first and second preterperfect tense is alike; as well in the second conjugation as in the third. Example : *Je dormi,* and *j'ay dormi. Je leu,* and *j'ay leu,* &c.

Of the use of these two preterperfect tenses.

**A**mong all other difficulties that are in the French tongue, one of the most is to know the true and readie use of these two preterperfect tenses, and therefore I counsel the novice diligently to learne the same, and remember it. The French men use the first preterperfect tense whensoever these adverbs of time, *dernierement, ier, jadis,* and such others come before or after it. As for example : *Nous passames ier par my les brigans, & fumes en danger d'estre destrouffez.*

Item, they use the same preterperfect tense, when they speake of things past long since. The second preterperfect tense is used among the French men, when it cometh before or after adverbs of time signifieng and betokening presence as *aujourd'buy, maintenant, desja,* &c.

Item when they speake of things already done, but not long ago, as appeareth in this example following, where in the verbe *sum, es,* and *habeo, habes,* make the conjunction : *j'ay creu, & pource ay-je parlé, Tu as delaisé le mal, & j'ay fait le bien. vous avez rejeté la doctrine sainte, & nous l'avons receue. Ces gens-cy, sont venus a bout de leurs affaires : & nous ne sommes pas venues a la fin de nos entreprinſes, j'ay tousjors oy dire qu'il ny a rien si precieux que le temps, &c.*

Of the preterpluperfect tense, &c.

**T**his tense doth not any thing differ from the second and compound preterperfect tense, but that in stead of the

the present tense of the verbe *Habeo, habes :* it hath the preterimperfect tense of the same verbe. As for example : *j'ay creu, I have belæved : j'avoy creu, I had belæved.* In the optative mode they say, *Plent a Dieu que j'enſſe creu, Would to God I belæved.* In the subjunctive mode, *Veu que j'avoy creu,* seeing that I have belæved : *Veu que j'avoy dormi,* seeing that I have slept. And in the infinitive, *avoyr creu,* to have belæved, &c.

The same is to be understood of verbs neuters absolute signifieng passion ; which forme their preterperfect and pluperfect tenses with the helpe of the verbe, *Sum, es, est.* As for example. *Je suys venu, I estoy venu : je suis monté, j'estoy monté, je suys descendu j'estoy descendu.* In the optative : *Plent a dieu que je fusse venu.* In the subjunctive, *Veuque je suys venu, veuque j'estoy venu.* In the infinitive : *Estre venu.*

Of the future.

**T**he future of the indicative mode, of what verbe soever, doth alwaies end in *ray* diphthong, and it is formed from the first person of the present tense, by adding *ray,* unto it, as for example : *je chante,* adde *ray,* and the future is formed : *Je chanteray, jecroy, croyray, je mange, je mangeray,* &c. Where this may be noted, that the future tense ever requireth an *r,* which is to be added to the present tense.

Of the imperative mode.

**I**n the French tongue the imperative mode hath no more tenses than the present, which is commonly like to the present tense of the indicative mode, especially in the plurall number. But sometimes it doth not require the pronoun, which alwaies in the indicative mode is joined to the verbe ; and when it doth use the pronoun, then the pronoun doth alwaies follow the verbe, as we use in English sometimes : *Rise you, go we : ride you, runne we :* and so forth.

The

The French men either commanding or asking, speake after the same maner: as *levez vous, & allons nous en d'icy. Item, Ne favoriserons nous a la verité? Perdrons nous courage au milieu de la victoire?*

Sometimes without the pronoun: as *Servons a Dieu, & obeissons a ses loix, oyez & entendez la parole du seigneur: Mon fils honnore les enciens: hante les sages, aye pitié des pauvres: visite les bons liures, fui les vices, & ensuy toute vertu. Item, mangeons, beuvons, dormons, allons, allez: venez, montrez, &c.* In which examples the pronoun is understood, but not written or set downe: But I doubt whether a man may set downe any rule, when it ought to be written with the verbe, and when not: For I have asked of some men that were very skilfull in the French tongue, and they could not tell me; and therefore it must be learned by use.

#### Of the optative moode.

This moode in the French tongue hath but three tenses, for the present and preterimperfect tenses be formed both alike with double *ss*, and *i*, for every preterimperfect tense hath an *i*, in the first and second persons of the plural number. The preterperfect and preterpluperfect tenses are also formed both alike with the preterimperfect tense of the optative moode of the verbe, *habeo*, *es*, joined to them, as *Plensta Dieu que j'eusse dormi, que tu eusses dormi, qu'il eust, &c.*

The future tense is by it selfe, and is commonly formed and declined as the present tense of the indicative moode.

#### Of the subjunctive moode.

This moode in the French tongue is almost altogether like the indicative moode in all tenses, this excepted: that at every person they adde in the subjunctive moode, either *venque*, or *quand*, and sometimes *si*.

And

And for bicause the subjunctive moode hath no particular tokens, there be some that would have the subjunctive moode formed diversly, according to the variety and difference of the conjunctions that are joined with it: but that would breed but a confusion in mingling the inflections & declensions, and so as it were induce a new difficultie.

Indeed in the preterimperfect tense they use little variety when *quand* cometh before it not else: and then at the end of the last syllable they interpose an *r*, as *quand j'aimeroi*, for *aimoy*, & yet sometimes they say also, *quand j'aimoy, &c.*

The future tense, when this word *si* cometh before it, then it is formed as the present tense in the indicative moode; as for example: *Si je peche, vous me pardonnerez*: but they say not, *si je pecheray, &c.* *Si vous espousez une femme plus riche que vous, vous aurez toujours un maistre*: but they say not, *vous espouserez, &c.* Sometimes the preterperfect tense of the indicative moode joined with the future tense of the verbe, *habeo*, maketh the future of the subjunctive moode; as for example: *Quand vous aures fait tout ce que Dieu vous a commandé humiliez vous, & dittes, nous sommes serviteurs inutiles. Item, Quand nous aurons receu la Doctrine de Christ, par vray foy, lors nous serons vrayes enfans de Dieu, &c.*

#### Of the infinitive moode.

This moode both varie in terminations according to the diversitie of the conjugations: bicause the first endeth in *er*, the second in *ir*, and the third in *re*: Inso much that if the tokens how one might know the verbe were onely taken from the infinitive moode, there would be no verbe irregular, bicause all verbes whatsoever are reduced into these three terminations.

The preterpluperfect tense is compounded of the second preterperfect tense of the indicative moode and of the infinitive of the verbe *habeo*: as *avoir aime, avoir dormi, avoir creu, &c.*

L I

The

The French tongue hath no future tense in the infinitive mode, but formeth it as the future tense in the indicative mode, and it is to be noted, that the infinitives demand this particle *de*: as for example: *Ce n'est pas honte d'apprendre, ains c'est honte de rien savoir. Item, mon enfant, prends peine de fuir les vices, & d'en suivre la vertu, garde toy de me dire, &c.*

## Of the gerunds.

The French tongue hath no use of gerunds, but they declare them by circumloquutions.

The gerunds that ends in *di*, they declare them by the infinitive: as *il est temps de faire bien, ou jamais non, &c.*

The gerund in *do*, they declare by the participle of the active voice of the same verbe, and the preposition *en*; as *en contemplant les œuvres de Dieu, je ne me laisse jamais, &c.*

The gerund in *dum*, is declared by the infinitive, adding this preposition *pour*, to it: as *je vien pour avancer l'honneur & gloire du seigneur, & tu viens pour l'empêcher, &c.*

## Of the Supines.

The French men lack supines, but they expresse them by circumloquutions.

The first supine is declared by the infinitive of the same verbe it doth descend of: as *va en dormir de bonne heure, & te leve de main de grand matin. Item, allons combattre pour la defense de nostre pais, &c.*

The second supine by the preterperfect tense of the indicative mode of the same verb, and of the infinitive of the verbe, *sum, es, est, &c.* like as, *Ce livre est digne d'être lu. Votre doctrine est digne d'être ouye et recue de tous &c.*

Thus much of the rules how to forme the modes and tenses in the French tongue. Now we will set downe the conjugation of the verbe *habeo*, in French, that the Strangers may know how it is declined in French.

The

## The Indicative mode, present time.

|          |   |        |          |             |
|----------|---|--------|----------|-------------|
| Singular | { | j'ay,  | } Plural | nous avons, |
|          |   | tu as, |          | vous avez,  |
|          |   | il a.  |          | ils ont.    |

Indicatif  
temps present.

## The preterimperfect tense.

|          |   |           |          |              |
|----------|---|-----------|----------|--------------|
| Singular | { | j'avoys,  | } Plural | nous avions, |
|          |   | tu avois, |          | vous aviez,  |
|          |   | il avoit. |          | ils avoyent. |

Preterit imperfect.

## The first preterperfect tense.

|          |   |        |          |               |
|----------|---|--------|----------|---------------|
| Singular | { | j'en,  | } Plural | nous en fmes, |
|          |   | tu en, |          | vous en ftes, |
|          |   | il en. |          | ils enrent.   |

Le preteris  
perfect premier ou single.

## The second preterperfect tense or compounded.

|          |   |           |          |                 |
|----------|---|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| Singular | { | j'ay en,  | } Plural | nous avions en, |
|          |   | tu as en, |          | vous aviez en,  |
|          |   | il a en.  |          | ils ont en.     |

Le second  
preterit perfect ou composé.

## The preterpluperfect tense.

|          |   |              |          |                 |
|----------|---|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| Singular | { | j'avoys en,  | } Plural | nous avions en, |
|          |   | tu avois en, |          | vous aviez en,  |
|          |   | il avoit en. |          | ils avoyent en. |

Preterit plus  
que perfect.

## The future tense.

|          |   |           |          |              |
|----------|---|-----------|----------|--------------|
| Singular | { | j'auray,  | } Plural | nous aurons, |
|          |   | tu auras, |          | vous aurez,  |
|          |   | il aura.  |          | ils auront.  |

Futur.

## The Imperative mode, present time.

|          |   |          |          |            |
|----------|---|----------|----------|------------|
| Singular | { | ayes tu, | } Plural | ayons nous |
|          |   | a il.    |          | ayes vous, |
|          |   |          |          | ayent ils. |

Imperatif  
temps present.



Optatif,  
temps pre-  
sent, & pre-  
terit imper-  
fait.

The Optative mode, present tense and  
preterimperfect tense.

|             |   |            |   |                |
|-------------|---|------------|---|----------------|
| Sing. Plent | { | j' eusse,  | { | nous eussions, |
| a Dieu que  |   | tu eusses, |   | vous eussies,  |
|             |   | il eust.   |   | ils eussent.   |

Futur.

The future tense.

|             |   |          |   |             |
|-------------|---|----------|---|-------------|
| Sing. Dieu  | { | j' aye,  | { | nous ayons, |
| veuille que |   | tu ayes, |   | vous ayes,  |
|             |   | il ait.  |   | ils ayent.  |

The subjunctive mode is altogether like the indica-  
tive mode: but you must put *veu que*, or *quand* to each  
person, &c.

Infinitif.

The Infinitive mode.

Singular { *Savoir,*  
                  *avoir en.*

We have shewed before how the French tongue hath  
no gerunds or supines, but are declared by circumloqua-  
tions, &c.

The verbe, *Sum*, is declined after this manner.

Indicatif  
temps pre-  
sent.

The Indicative mode present time.

|          |   |          |   |              |
|----------|---|----------|---|--------------|
| Singular | { | je suis, | { | nous sommes, |
|          |   | tu es,   |   | vous estes,  |
|          |   | il est.  |   | ils sont.    |

Preterit  
imperfait.

The preterimperfect tense.

|          |   |            |   |               |
|----------|---|------------|---|---------------|
| Singular | { | j' estoie, | { | nous estions, |
|          |   | tu estois, |   | vous esties,  |
|          |   | il estoit. |   | ils estoient. |

Preterit  
perfait pre-  
mier ou fin-  
gle.

The first preterperfect tense.

|          |   |         |   |              |
|----------|---|---------|---|--------------|
| Singular | { | je fus, | { | nous fumes,  |
|          |   | tu fus, |   | vous fustes, |
|          |   | il fut. |   | ils furent.  |

The

The second preterperfect tense compounded.

|          |   |             |   |                  |
|----------|---|-------------|---|------------------|
| Singular | { | j' ay esté, | { | nous avons esté, |
|          |   | tu as esté, |   | vous avez esté,  |
|          |   | il a esté.  |   | ils ont esté.    |

Preterit se-  
cond ou com-  
posé.

The preterpluperfect tense.

|          |   |                |   |                   |
|----------|---|----------------|---|-------------------|
| Singular | { | j' avoy esté,  | { | nous avions esté, |
|          |   | tu avoy esté,  |   | vous avies esté,  |
|          |   | il avoit esté. |   | ils avoyent esté. |

Preterit plus  
que parfait.

The future tense.

|          |   |           |   |              |
|----------|---|-----------|---|--------------|
| Singular | { | je seray, | { | nous serons, |
|          |   | tu seras, |   | vous serez,  |
|          |   | il sera.  |   | ils seront.  |

Futur.

The Imperative mode present time.

|          |   |          |   |              |
|----------|---|----------|---|--------------|
| Singular | { | sois tu, | { | soyons nous, |
|          |   | soit il. |   | soyez vous,  |
|          |   |          |   | soyent ils.  |

Imperatif  
temps pre-  
sent.

The Optative mode, present and pre-  
terimperfect tense.

|          |   |                  |   |                     |
|----------|---|------------------|---|---------------------|
| Singular | { | j' eusse esté,   | { | nous eussions esté, |
|          |   | tu eusses esté,  |   | vous eussies esté,  |
|          |   | il eussset esté. |   | ils eussient esté.  |

Optatif  
temps pre-  
sent & pre-  
terit imper-  
fait Plent a  
Dieu que

The future tense.

|             |   |          |   |              |
|-------------|---|----------|---|--------------|
| Sin. dieu   | { | je soye, | { | nous soyons, |
| veuille que |   | tu soys, |   | vous soyes,  |
|             |   | il soit. |   | ils soyent.  |

Future.

The subjunctive mode is altogether like the optative,  
but that in stead of *Plent a Dieu que*, they adde to all the  
persons of each number of every tense, *Veu que*, or  
*quand*, &c.

The Infinitive mode.

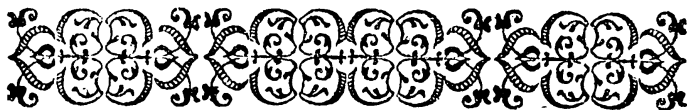
Infinitif.

*Estre*; *Avoir esté*: To have been.

The same exhortation which I used touching the  
Spanish



Spanish tongue, I also repeat here, wishing every one that is desirous to speak the French tongue, to bestow no small pains in the declining of these two verbs: to wit, Habeo, habes, and Sum es, &c. Now to the Spanish conjugations.



### Of the first Conjugation.

**T**he first conjugation is of those verbs, which form the infinitive mode in ar; as for example: Comprar, andar, cambiar, açotar, hablar, pasear, &c. And that the novice may see how the verbs of the first conjugation are declined, I will set downe the forme or declension of one of them. For after the same order are all the other verbs whatsoever of the first conjugations declined also.

Indicativo  
presente.

The Indicative mode, present tense.

|       |              |      |                    |
|-------|--------------|------|--------------------|
| Sing. | { yo amo,    |      | { nosotros amamos, |
|       | { tu amas,   |      | { vosotros amais,  |
|       | { aquel ama. | Plu. | { aquellos aman.   |

Præterito  
imperfecto

The præterimperfect tense.

|       |                |      |                      |
|-------|----------------|------|----------------------|
| Sing. | { yo amava,    |      | { nosotros amavamos, |
|       | { tu amavas,   |      | { vosotros amavades, |
|       | { aquel amava. | Plu. | { aquellos amavan.   |

Præterito  
perfecto.

The præterperfect tense.

|       |              |      |                     |
|-------|--------------|------|---------------------|
| Sing. | { yo ame,    |      | { nosotros amamos,  |
|       | { tu amaste, |      | { vosotros amastes, |
|       | { aquel amo. | Plu. | { aquellos amaron.  |

The

The præterpluperfect tense.

Præterito

|       |                   |      |                           |           |
|-------|-------------------|------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Sing. | { yo avia amado,  |      | { nosotros aviamos amado, | plusquam  |
|       | { tu avias amado, |      | { vosotros aviades amado, | perfecto. |
|       | { aq. avia amado. | Plu. | { aquellos avian amado.   |           |

The future tense.

Futuro.

|       |                |      |                      |
|-------|----------------|------|----------------------|
| Sing. | { yo amare,    |      | { nosotros amaremos, |
|       | { tu amarás,   |      | { vosotros amareys,  |
|       | { aquel amara. | Plu. | { aquellos amaran.   |

The Imperative mode.

Imperativo

|       |              |      |                  |
|-------|--------------|------|------------------|
| Sing. | { ama tu,    |      | { amad vosotros, |
|       | { ame aquel. | Plu. | { amen aquellos. |

The Optative mode.

Optativo

|       |                 |      |                       |
|-------|-----------------|------|-----------------------|
| Sing. | { yo amasse,    |      | { nosotros amassemos, |
| oxala | { tu amasses,   |      | { vosotros amassedes, |
|       | { aquel amasse. | Plu. | { aquellos amassen.   |

The imperfect tense.

Imperfecto

|       |                |      |                      |
|-------|----------------|------|----------------------|
| Sing. | { yo amara,    |      | { nosotros amaramos, |
| oxala | { tu amarás,   |      | { vosotros amarades, |
|       | { aquel amara. | Plu. | { aquellos amaron.   |

The præterperfect tense.

Præterito

|       |                     |     |                       |           |
|-------|---------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----------|
| Sing. | { yo oviera amado,  |     | { nosotros ovieramos, | perfecto. |
| oxala | { tu ovieras amado, |     | { vosotros ovierades, |           |
|       | { aq. oviera amado. | Pl. | { aquellos ovieran    | amado.    |

The præterpluperfect tense.

Præterito

|       |                      |     |                         |           |
|-------|----------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----------|
| Sing. | { yo oviesse amado,  |     | { nosotros oviessemos,  | plusquam  |
| oxala | { tu oviesse amado,  |     | { vosotros oviesseades, | perfecto. |
|       | { aq. oviesse amado. | Pl. | { aquellos oviessean    | amado.    |

The future tense.

Futuro.

|       |              |      |                    |
|-------|--------------|------|--------------------|
| Sing. | { yo ame,    |      | { nosotros amemos, |
| oxala | { tu ames,   |      | { vosotros ameys,  |
|       | { aquel ame. | Plu. | { aquellos amen.   |

The

The subjunctive in the Spanish tongue, is altogether like the optative, except the preterimperfect tense and the future tense. And also whereas they say, oxala in the optative: here they use como, or quando: as quando yo ame, &c.

Imperfecto del Subjunctivo.

The preterimperfect tense of the Subjunctive mode.

|          |        |   |
|----------|--------|---|
| Singular | quando | yo amare, amaria y amasse,              |
|          |        | tu amares, amarias y amassedes,         |
| Plural   |        | aquel amare, amaria y amasse.           |
|          |        | nosotr.amaremos amariamos, y amassemos, |
|          |        | vosotros amares amariades y amassedes,  |
|          |        | aquellos amaren amarian, y amassen.     |

The preterperfect and pluperfect tenses are like to the same tenses of the optative mode.

Futuro.

The future tense.

|       |   |                       |   |      |                |
|-------|---|-----------------------|---|------|----------------|
| Sing. | { | quando yo avre amado, | { | Plu. | abremos amado, |
|       |   | tu avras amado,       |   |      | abreis amado,  |
|       | { | aquel avra amado.     |   |      | abran amado.   |

Infinitivo.

The infinitive mode.

Amar aver amado, aver de amar.

Gerundios

The gerunds.

De amar, en amando, en siendo amado, a amar, or ser amado.

Supinos.

The Spanish tongue hath not any use for supines.

After the same maner are all other verbs of the first conjugation declined: as Euangelizar, predicar, annunciar, disputar, perdonar, rescatar, libertar, dexar, desechar, escalar, quemar, trabajar, limpiar, &c.



The

## The first conjugation in French.

The first conjugation formeth the second preterperfect tense in *é*, and the infinitive in *er*: as *aimé, aimer; chanté, chanter; mangé, manger, &c.*

An example of the first conjugation through out all modes and tenses.

|          |   |                       |   |        |   |                         |   |                                      |
|----------|---|-----------------------|---|--------|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Singular | { | <i>j' aime,</i>       | } | Plural | { | <i>nous aimons,</i>     | } | Indicatif                            |
|          |   | <i>tu aimes,</i>      |   |        |   | <i>vous aimez,</i>      |   |                                      |
|          | { | <i>il aime.</i>       |   |        | { | <i>ils aiment.</i>      |   | temps present.                       |
|          |   |                       |   |        |   |                         |   |                                      |
| Singular | { | <i>j' aimoye,</i>     | } | Plural | { | <i>nous aimions,</i>    | } | Preterit                             |
|          |   | <i>tu aimoyes,</i>    |   |        |   | <i>vous aimiez,</i>     |   |                                      |
|          | { | <i>il aimoit.</i>     |   |        | { | <i>ils aimoyent.</i>    |   | imperfect.                           |
|          |   |                       |   |        |   |                         |   |                                      |
| Singular | { | <i>j' aimay,</i>      | } | Plural | { | <i>nous aimames,</i>    | } | Preterit                             |
|          |   | <i>tu aimas,</i>      |   |        |   | <i>vous aimastes,</i>   |   |                                      |
|          | { | <i>il aimait.</i>     |   |        | { | <i>ils aimeraient.</i>  |   | perfect premier.                     |
|          |   |                       |   |        |   |                         |   |                                      |
| Singular | { | <i>j' ay aimé,</i>    | } | Plural | { | <i>nous avons,</i>      | } | Preterit                             |
|          |   | <i>tu as aimé,</i>    |   |        |   | <i>vous avez,</i>       |   |                                      |
|          | { | <i>il a aimé.</i>     |   |        | { | <i>ils ont.</i>         |   | perfect second.                      |
|          |   |                       |   |        |   |                         |   |                                      |
| Singular | { | <i>j' avoye aimé,</i> | } | Plural | { | <i>nous avions,</i>     | } | Preterit plus                        |
|          |   | <i>tu avois aimé,</i> |   |        |   | <i>vous aviez,</i>      |   |                                      |
|          | { | <i>il avoit aimé.</i> |   |        | { | <i>ils avoyent.</i>     |   | aimé. que perfect.                   |
|          |   |                       |   |        |   |                         |   |                                      |
| Singular | { | <i>je aimeray,</i>    | } | Plural | { | <i>nous aimerons,</i>   | } | Futur.                               |
|          |   | <i>tu aimeras,</i>    |   |        |   | <i>vous aimerez,</i>    |   |                                      |
|          | { | <i>il aimera.</i>     |   |        | { | <i>ils aimeront.</i>    | } | Imperatif                            |
|          |   |                       |   |        |   |                         |   |                                      |
| Singular | { | <i> aime tu,</i>      | } | Plural | { | <i>aimons nous,</i>     | } | temps present.                       |
|          |   | <i> aime il.</i>      |   |        |   | <i> aimez vous,</i>     |   |                                      |
|          | { |                       |   |        | { | <i> aiment ils.</i>     | } | Optatif                              |
|          |   |                       |   |        |   |                         |   |                                      |
| Singular | { | <i>j' aimasse,</i>    | } | Plural | { | <i>nous aimissions,</i> | } | temps present, & preterit imperfect. |
|          |   | <i>tu aimasses,</i>   |   |        |   | <i>vous aimissiez,</i>  |   |                                      |
| Plent a  | { | <i>il aimast.</i>     |   |        |   | <i>ils aimassent.</i>   |   |                                      |
|          |   |                       |   |        |   |                         |   |                                      |

M 1

Singular

|   |          |   |        |  |
|---|----------|---|--------|--|
| Preterit per-<br>fait ou plus<br>que parfait,<br>pleut a dieu<br>que. | Singular | { j'eusse aimé,<br>tu eusses aimé,<br>il eust aimé. | Plural | { nous eussions aimé,<br>vous eussies aimé,<br>ils eussent aimé. |
|   |          | { j'aime,<br>tu aimes,<br>il aime.                  |        | { nous aimions,<br>vous aimies,<br>ils aiment.                   |
| Futur Dieu<br>veuille que.  |          |   |        |  |

The subjunctive mode is altogether like the infinitive mode, except only that in stead of, *dieu veuille*, or *Pleut a dieu que*, you must here say *veu que*, or *quand*.

Infinitif.

*Aimer, avoir aimé.*

After this maner are all other verbs of the first conjugation declined: as *Evangelizer, precher, annoncer, disputer, pardonner, racheter, delivrer, delaisser, abandonner, monter, passer, demourer, manger, chanter, eschauffer, brusler, labourer, travailler, gaster, edifier, nettoyer*; and like more that forme their preterperfectense in *e*. and the infinitive in *er*.



### Of the second conjugation.

The second conjugation is of those verbs, which forme the infinitive in *er*, as *leer, creer, beber*. &c.

Indicativo  
modo ti-  
empo pre-  
sente.

Imperfecto

An example of the second conjugation.

|       |                                     |      |   |
|-------|-------------------------------------|------|---|
| Sing. | { Yo Leo<br>Tu lees<br>Aquel lee,   | Plu. | { nosotros leemos<br>vosotros leey<br>aquellos leen.      |
|       | { yo leya<br>tu leyas<br>aquel leya |      | { nosotros leyamos<br>vosotros leyades<br>aquellos leyan. |

Sing.

|       |  |      |   |  |
|-------|--|------|---|--|
| Sing. | { yo ley<br>tu leyste<br>aquel leyo  | Plu. | { vosotros leymos<br>vosotros leystes<br>aquella leyeron.             | Præterito<br>perfecto.   |
|       | { yo avia leydo<br>tu avias leydo<br>aquel avia leydo  |      | { nosotros aviamos<br>vosotros aviades<br>aquellos avian.             |  |
| Sing. | { yo leere<br>tu leeras<br>aquel leera.  | Plu. | { nosotros leeremos<br>vosotros leereis<br>aquellos leeran.           | Futuro.  |
|       | { lee tu<br>lea aquel  |      | { leamos nosotros<br>lean aquellos.                                   |  |
| Sing. | { oxala yo leyesse<br>oxala tu leyesses<br>oxala aq. leyesse                                     | Plu. | { nosotros leyessimos<br>vosotros leyessedes<br>aquellos leyessén.    | Imperativo<br>modo ti-<br>empo pre-<br>sente.<br>Optativo<br>modo ti-<br>empo pre-<br>sente.<br>imperfecto |
|       | { yo leyerá,<br>oxala tu leyerás,<br>que aquel leyerá.   |      | { nosotros leyeramos,<br>vosotros leyerades,<br>aquellos leyeran.     |  |
| Sing. | { aya leydo,<br>O si tu ayas leydo,<br>yo aquel aya leydo.                                       | Plu. | { nosotros ayamos,<br>vosotros ayais,<br>aquellos ayan.               | Præterito<br>perfecto.   |
|       | { yo oviesse leydo<br>O si tu oviesse leydo<br>aq. oviesse leydo                                 |      | { nosotros oviesimos,<br>vosotros oviesse des,<br>aquellos oviesse n. |  |
| Sing. | { yo lea,<br>tu leas,<br>O si aquel.   | Plu. | { nosotros leamos,<br>vosotros leays,<br>aquellos lean.               | Futuro.  |
|       | { como yo lea,<br>tu leas,<br>aquel lea.   |      | { nosotros leamos,<br>vosotros leays,<br>aquellos lean.               |  |
| Sing. | { como yo leyerá leerya y leyesse,<br>leyeras, leeryas, y leyesses,<br>leyera, leerya y leyesse. |      |   | Subjuncti-<br>vo presente<br><br>imperfecto  |
|       |  |      |   |  |

M 2

Sing.

|                                    |       |   |  |  |
|------------------------------------|-------|---|--|--|
|                                    |       | { leyeramos, leeryamos, y leyessemos,<br>leyerades, leeryades, y leyessedes,<br>leyeran, leeryan, y leyessen. |  |  |
| Plu.                               |       |   |  |  |
| Preterito<br>perfecto.             | Sing. | { como yo ayaleydo,<br>tu ayas leydo,<br>aquel aya leydo.   | Plu. { ayamos leydo,<br>ayades leydo,<br>ayan leydo. |  |
|                                    |       |   |  |  |
|                                    |       |   |  |  |
| Preterito<br>plusquam<br>perfecto. | Sing. | { como yo oviesse leydo,<br>como tu oviesse leydo,<br>como aquel oviesse leydo.                               |  |  |
|                                    |       |   |  |  |
|                                    |       |   |  |  |
| Plu.                               |       | { como nosotros oviessemos leydo,<br>como vosotros oviesseis leydo,<br>como aquellos oviesseis leydo.         |  |  |
|                                    |       |   |  |  |
|                                    |       |   |  |  |
| Infinitivo.                        |       | leer aver leydo.  |  |  |

After this manner are all the verbs declined of the second conjugation, which in the French tongue are of the third conjugation: as it sameth by them that have written French Grammars. As in these verbs following. creer, croire, beber, boire, vencer, vaincre, hender, fendre, romper, rompre, torcer, tordre, coser, coudre, morder, mordre; and many such more, which the Latin tongue placeth in the second and third conjugation: Furthermore that ye may the easier confer this conjugation with that French conjugation which is correspondent unto it, we will next set downe the French verbe of the last conjugation, noting that it is the third conjugation in the French tongue, which formeth the preterperfect tense in u, and the infinitive in re.



As example of the third French conjugation, which is correspondent to the second Spanish conjugation.

Singular

|                        |  |  |   |   |
|------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Singul.                | { je lie,<br>tu lies,<br>il lie.                 | Plural   | { nous lisonz,<br>vous lyez,<br>ils lisent.               | Indicatif<br>temps pre-<br>sent.                              |
| Singul.                | { je lisoie,<br>tu lisois,<br>il lisoit.         | Plural   | { nous lisions,<br>vous lisiez,<br>ils lisoient.          | Preterit im-<br>perfect.                                      |
| Singul.                | { je leu,<br>tu leus,<br>il leut.                | Plural   | { nous leumes,<br>vous leutes,<br>ils leurent.            | Preterit per-<br>fait premier.                                |
| Singul.                | { j'ay leu,<br>tu as leu,<br>il a leu.           | Plural   | { nous avons leu,<br>vous avez leu,<br>ils ont leu.       | Preterit per-<br>fait second.                                 |
| Singul.                | { j'avoie leu,<br>tu avois leu,<br>il avoit leu. | Plural   | { nous avions leu,<br>vous aviez leu,<br>ils avoyent leu. | Preterit plus<br>que parfait.                                 |
| Singul.                | { je liray,<br>tu liras,<br>il lira.             | Plural   | { nous lirons,<br>vous lirez,<br>ils liront.              | Futur.  |
| Singul.                | { ly tu<br>lise il.                              | Plural   | { lisons nous,<br>lisez vous,<br>lisent ils.              | Imperatif<br>temps pre-<br>sent.                              |
| Sing. Pleut à Dieu     |  | { que je leusse,<br>tu leusses,<br>il leusse.                  |   | Optatif<br>temps pre-<br>sent & pre-<br>terit imper-<br>fait. |
| Plural.                |  | { nous leussions,<br>vous leussiez,<br>ils leussent.           |   |   |
| Sing. Pleut à Dieu que |  | { il eusse leu,<br>tu eusses leu,<br>il eust leu.              |   | Preterit per-<br>fait & plus<br>que parfait.                  |
| Plural.                |  | { nous eussions leu,<br>vous elussiez leu,<br>ils eussent leu. |   |   |

Sin.



|                     |       |   |        |   |           |
|---------------------|-------|---|--------|---|-----------|
| Preterito perfecto. | Sing. | { yo aya dormido,<br>tu ayas dormido,<br>aquel aya dormido.                         | } Plu. | { nos. ayamos,<br>vosotr. ayays,<br>aquel. ayan.                    | } dormido |
|                     | co-   |   |        |   |           |
|                     | mo.   |   |        |   |           |
| Plusquam perfecto.  | Sing. | { oviesse dormido,<br>oviesse dormido,<br>oviesse dormido.                          | } Pl.  | { oviessemus dormido,<br>oviesse des dormido,<br>oviesse n dormido, |           |
|                     | co-   |   |        |   |           |
|                     | mo.   |   |        |   |           |
| Futuro.             | Sing. | { quando yo aure dormido,<br>quando tu auras dormido,<br>quando aquel aura dormido. |        |   |           |
|                     |       |   |        |   |           |
|                     | Plu.  | { nosotros auremos dormido,<br>vosotros aureis dormido,<br>Auran dormido.           |        |   |           |

This subjunctive mode in the French tongue is altogether like the indicative mode, in the terminations of last syllables of each person in all tenses and numbers: but only this: that to the subjunctive mode they add one of these particles, *veuque*, or *quand*. After the same order that the last example is declined, are also all other verbs of the same conjugation formed, as these which follow, *oyr*, *sentrir*, *sufrir*, *abrir*, *descubrir*, *arrepentir*, *partir*, *dezir*, *produzir*, *venir*, *destruir*, *contradezir*, and others, that forme the infinitive mode in *ir*.

Now will I set downe an example of the French conjugation, which is correspondent to this Spanish conjugation; adverting the novice, that those verbs which the Spaniards forme in the third conjugation, the French men place in the second inflexion, forming their preterperfect tense in *i*. and their infinitive in *ir*. as for example, *Dormi*, *dormir*: *senti*, *sentir*.



An

An example of the second French conjugation which is correspondent to the third conjugation in the Spanish tongue.

| Indicatif temps present.   |   |  |  |                             |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Singul.                    | { | je dor,<br>tu dors,<br>il dort.                      | } Plur. { nous dormons,<br>vous dormez,<br>ils dorment.        |                             |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
| Preterit imperfect.        |   |  |  |                             |
| Singul.                    | { | j' dorme,<br>tu dormois,<br>il dormoit.              | } Plur. { nous dormions,<br>vous dormiez,<br>ils dormoient.    |                             |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
| Preterit parfait premier.  |   |  |  |                             |
| Singul.                    | { | je dormi,<br>tu dormis,<br>il dormit.                | } Plur. { nous dormimes,<br>vous dormistes,<br>ils dormirent.  |                             |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
| Preterit parfait second.   |   |  |  |                             |
| Singul.                    | { | j'ay dormi,<br>tu as dormi,<br>il a dormi.           | } Plur. { nous avons,<br>vous avez. } dormi.<br>ils ont.       |                             |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
| Preterit plus que parfait. |   |  |  |                             |
| Singul.                    | { | j' avoy dormi,<br>tu avois dormi,<br>il avoit dormi. | } Plur. { nous avions,<br>vous aviez, } dormi.<br>ils avoyent. |                             |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
| Singul.                    | { | je dormiray,<br>tu dormiras,<br>il dormira.          | } Plur. { nous dormirons,<br>vous dormirez,<br>ils dormiront.  | Futur.                      |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
| Singul.                    | { | dors tu,<br>dorme il.                                | } Plur. { dormons nous,<br>dormez vous,<br>dorment ils.        | Imperatif<br>temps present. |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
|                            |   |  |  |                             |
| N                          |   |  |  | Singular                    |

|                        |       |   |        |   |           |
|------------------------|-------|---|--------|---|-----------|
| Preterito<br>perfecto. | Sing. | { yo aya dormido,<br>tu ayas dormido,<br>aquel aya dormido.                         | } Plu. | { nos. ayamos,<br>vosotr. ayays,<br>aquel. ayan. }                  | } dormido |
|                        | co-   |   |        |   |           |
|                        | mo.   |   |        |   |           |
| Plusquam<br>perfecto.  | Sing. | { oviesse dormido,<br>oviesse dormido,<br>oviesse dormido.                          | } Pl.  | { oviessemus dormido,<br>oviesse des dormido,<br>oviesse n dormido, |           |
|                        | co-   |   |        |   |           |
|                        | mo.   |   |        |   |           |
| Futuro.                | Sing. | { quando yo aure dormido,<br>quando tu auras dormido,<br>quando aquel aura dormido. |        |   |           |
|                        | Plu.  | { nosotros auremos dormido,<br>vosotros aureis dormido,<br>Auran dormido.           |        |   |           |
|                        |       |   |        |   |           |

This subjunctive mode in the French tongue is altogether like the indicative mode, in the terminations of last syllables of each person in all tenses and numbers: but onely this: that to the subjunctive mode they adde one of these particles, *veuque*, or *quand*. After the same order that the last example is declined, are also all other verbs of the same conjugation formed, as these which follow, *oyr*, *sentrir*, *sufrir*, *abrir*, *descubrir*, *arrepentir*, *partir*, *dezir*, *produzir*, *venir*, *destruir*, *contradezir*, and others, that forme the infinitive mode in *ir*.

Now will I set downe an example of the French conjugation, which is correspondent to this Spanish conjugation; adverting the novice, that those verbs which the Spaniards forme in the third conjugation, the French men place in the second inflexion, forming their preterperfect tense in *i*. and their infinitive in *ir*. as for example, *Dormi*, *dormir*: *senti*, *sentrir*.



An

An example of the second French conjugation which is correspondent to the third conjugation in the Spanish tongue.

## Indicatif temps present.

|           |                                   |         |   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------|---|
| Singular. | { je dor,<br>tu dors,<br>il dort. | } Plur. | { nous dormons,<br>vous dormez,<br>ils dorment. |
|           |                                   |         |   |
|           |                                   |         |   |

## Preterit imperfect.

|           |  |         |   |
|-----------|--|---------|---|
| Singular. | { j dormoye,<br>tu dormois,<br>il dormoit. | } Plur. | { nous dormions,<br>vous dormiez,<br>ils dormoient. |
|           |  |         |   |
|           |  |         |   |

## Preterit parfait premier.

|           |   |         |   |
|-----------|---|---------|---|
| Singular. | { je dormi,<br>tu dormis,<br>il dormit. | } Plur. | { nous dormimes,<br>vous dormistes,<br>ils dormirent. |
|           |   |         |   |
|           |   |         |   |

## Preterit parfait second.

|           |  |         |  |
|-----------|--|---------|--|
| Singular. | { j ay dormi,<br>tu as dormi,<br>il a dormi. | } Plur. | { nous avons,<br>vous avez. } dormi.<br>ils ont. |
|           |  |         |  |
|           |  |         |  |

## Preterit plus que parfait.

|           |   |         |  |
|-----------|---|---------|--|
| Singular. | { j avoy dormi,<br>tu avois dormi,<br>il avoit dormi. | } Plur. | { nous avions,<br>vous aviez, } dormi.<br>ils avoyent. |
|           |   |         |  |
|           |   |         |  |
| Singular. | { je dormiray,<br>tu dormiras,<br>il dormira.         | } Plur. | { nous dormirons,<br>vous dormirez,<br>ils dormiront.  |
|           |   |         |  |
|           |   |         |  |

Futur.

|           |                         |         |   |                             |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------|---|-----------------------------|
| Singular. | { dors tu,<br>dorme il. | } Plur. | { dormons nous,<br>dormez vous,<br>dorment ils. | Imperatif<br>temps present. |
|           |                         |         |   |                             |
|           |                         |         |   |                             |

N 3

Singular

|  |         |  |       |   |
|--|---------|--|-------|---|
| Optatif tēps<br>present &<br>preter im-<br>perfect Ple-<br>nt a dieu<br>que. | Singul. | { je dormissc,<br>tu dormisses,<br>il dormist.         | Plur. | { nous dormissions,<br>vous dormissiez,<br>ils dormissent.          |
| Preterit per-<br>fait plus que<br>perfect pleut<br>a Dieu que.               | Singul. | { j'eusse dormi,<br>tu eusses dormi,<br>il eust dormi. | Plur. | { nous eussions dormi,<br>vous eussiez dormi,<br>ils eussent dormi. |
| Preterit per-<br>fait plus que<br>perfect pleut<br>a Dieu que.               | Singul. | { je dorme,<br>tu dormes,<br>il dorme.                 | Plur. | { nous dormions,<br>vous dormiez,<br>ils dorment.                   |

The subjunctive mode is like the indicative mode, except only that *ven que*, or *quando*, is to be added unto it in *veulle que*. the conjunctive.

*Infinitif.* Dormir, avoir dormi.

After this manner are all other verbs of this second conjugation formed, as are, *ouir, sentir, assaillir, occir, cueillir, offrir, souffrir, bastir, aguandir, eslargir, amoindrir, acourcir, ouvrir, découvrir, noirir, blanchir, rugir, garentir, punir, failir, repentir*, and others which forme the preterperfect tense in *i*, and the infinitive in *ir*.

I would willingly in the Spanish tongue have followed the order of conjugations, which the French Grammarians shew; but because the disposition and order of the Latine conjugations is more common and used of most, I thought good to follow the Latine order, reducing the verbs which forme their infinitive in *ar*, to the first conjugation, and those which forme their infinitive in *er*, to the second, and lastly those which forme their infinitive in *ir*, to the third.

### Of the fourth conjugation.

If we adde any other conjugation to the former, it shall be of the verbs irregular, which are not many in number; and all the difficultie in knowing how they ought to be declined, consisteth in knowing in which tenses they change

change their characteristick and formative letter, which is the last letter of the Thema, which is the first person of the indicative mode present tense, and singular number, example. This verbe *Facio*, in Spanish is written, *Hago*, the *g*, before the *o*, is called the formative letter, which is varied and changed in many tenses, as in this verbe *Hago*, which in the present tense is formed *Hago*, but in the preterimperfect tense it is formed *Hazia*, &c.

And because the novice shall not be troubled and hindered through the difficultie of these verbs, I will set downe the hardest of them, among which are, *Hazer*, yr, in French, *Faire, aller*, and by the formation of these they may easily forme the rest which are not many.



### The conjugation of the verbe Facere.

|       |  |      |  |                     |
|-------|--|------|--|---------------------|
| Sing. | { yo hago,<br>tu hazes,<br>aquel haze. | Plu. | { nosotros hazemos,<br>vosotros hazeis,<br>aquellos hazen. | Indicativo<br>modo. |
|-------|--|------|--|---------------------|

#### The preterimperfect tense.

|       |  |      |  |
|-------|--|------|--|
| Sing. | { yo hazia<br>tu hazias,<br>aquel hazia. | Plu. | { nosotros haziamos,<br>vosotros haziades,<br>aquellos hazian. |
|-------|--|------|--|

#### The preterperfect tense.

|       |  |      |   |
|-------|--|------|---|
| Sing. | { yo hize,<br>tu hiziste,<br>aquel hizo. | Plu. | { nosotros hezimos,<br>vosotros hezistes,<br>aquellos hizieron. |
|-------|--|------|---|



## The preterpluperfect tense.

|       |                 |      |                |
|-------|-----------------|------|----------------|
| Sing. | yo havia hecho, | Plu. | aviamus hecho, |
|       | tu avias hecho, |      | aviades hecho, |
|       | aqu.avia hecho. |      | avian hecho,   |

## The future tense.

|       |             |      |                 |
|-------|-------------|------|-----------------|
| Sing. | yo hare,    | Plu. | nosot.haremos,  |
|       | tu haras,   |      | vosot.hareis,   |
|       | aquel hara. |      | aquellos haran. |

## The imperative.

|       |             |      |                                    |
|-------|-------------|------|------------------------------------|
| Sing. | has tu,     | Plu. | hagamos nosotros.                  |
|       | haga aquel. |      | hazed vosotros,<br>hagan aquellos. |

## The Optative mode, present tense oxala.

|       |                |      |                       |
|-------|----------------|------|-----------------------|
| Sing. | si yo hiziese, | Plu. | nosotros hiziessemos, |
|       | tu hiziesses,  |      | vosotros hiziessedes, |
|       | aquel hiziese. |      | aquellos hiziessen.   |

## The imperfect tense.

|       |                |      |                      |
|-------|----------------|------|----------------------|
| Sing. | si yo hiziera, | Plu. | nosotros hizieramos, |
|       | tu hizieras,   |      | vosotros hizierades, |
|       | aquel hiziera. |      | aquellos hizieran.   |

## The preterperfect, and preterpluperfect tense.

|          |                                |
|----------|--------------------------------|
| Singular | oviera y oviese hecho,         |
|          | ovieras y ovieses hecho,       |
|          | overa y oviesse hecho.         |
| Plural.  | ovieramos y oviessemos hecho,  |
|          | ovierades y oviesseades hecho, |
|          | ovieran y ovieslen hecho.      |

## The future.

|       |             |      |                   |
|-------|-------------|------|-------------------|
| Sing. | yo hago,    | Plu. | nosotros hagamos, |
|       | tu hagas,   |      | vosotros hagais,  |
|       | aquel haga. |      | aquellos hagan.   |

The

The subjunctive in Spanish is formed as the optative, saving that in the subjunctive in stead of this signe oxala they put como and quando.

## The infinitive.

hazer, aver hecho, aver de hazer.

Now as touching the French tongue the strangers shall note that it hath but three regular or perfect conjugations, and if we adde the fourth thereunto: the verbs which commonly are called by the Grammarians irregulars, may be accounted of that conjugation: wherof the foresaid is one, the example wherof we will set down in French.

## The example of the conjugation of the verbe, Faire.

## The indicative present tense.

|       |          |      |               |
|-------|----------|------|---------------|
| Sing. | je fay,  | Plu. | nous faisons, |
|       | tu fais, |      | vous faites,  |
|       | il fait. |      | ils font.     |

## Preterimperfect.

|       |              |      |                |
|-------|--------------|------|----------------|
| Sing. | je faisoie,  | Plu. | nous faisions, |
|       | tu faisoies, |      | vous faisies,  |
|       | il faisoiet. |      | ils faisoient. |

## The preterperfect of the first kind.

|       |         |      |             |
|-------|---------|------|-------------|
| Sing. | je fy,  | Plu. | nous fimes, |
|       | tu fis, |      | vous fites, |
|       | il fit. |      | ils firent. |

## The preterperfect of the second sort.

|       |             |      |                  |
|-------|-------------|------|------------------|
| Sing. | je ay fait, | Plu. | nous avons fait, |
|       | tu as fait, |      | vous avez fait,  |
|       | il a fait.  |      | ilz ont fait.    |

The

## The preterpluperfect tense.

|       |   |      |  |
|-------|---|------|--|
| Sing. | { j'avoie fait,<br>tu avois fait,<br>il avoit fait. | Plu. | { nous avions fait,<br>vous aviez fait,<br>ils avoyent fait, |
|-------|---|------|--|

## Future.

|       |                                      |      |  |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------|--|
| Sing. | { je feray,<br>tu feras,<br>il fera. | Plu. | { nous ferons,<br>vous ferez,<br>ilz feront. |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------|--|

## The imparative present.

|       |                       |      |  |
|-------|-----------------------|------|--|
| Sing. | { fay tu,<br>face il. | Plu. | { faisons nous,<br>faytes vous,<br>facent ilz. |
|-------|-----------------------|------|--|

## Optative present tense and preterimperfect.

Ple ut a dieu que.

|       |                                       |      |   |
|-------|---------------------------------------|------|---|
| Sing. | { Je fisse,<br>tu fisses,<br>il fist. | Plu. | { nous fissions,<br>vous fissiez,<br>ils fissent. |
|-------|---------------------------------------|------|---|

## The preterperf. &amp; preterpluperf. tense. Ple ut a dieu que.

|       |   |      |  |
|-------|---|------|--|
| Sing. | { j'eusse fait,<br>tu eusses fait,<br>il eust fait. | Plu. | { nous eussions fait,<br>vous eussiez fait,<br>ilz eussent fait. |
|-------|---|------|--|

## Futur. dieu vueille que.

|       |                                     |      |  |
|-------|-------------------------------------|------|--|
| Sing. | { je face,<br>tu faces,<br>il face. | Plu. | { nous facions,<br>vous faciez,<br>ils facent. |
|-------|-------------------------------------|------|--|

The subjunctive is altogether like the indicative onely adding these signe, *veu, que, or quand*, unto every person.

Infinitive. *faire, avoir fait.*

## The conjugation of the verbe Aller,

which in Spanish is yr.

## Indicative present.

|       |                                   |     |  |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-----|--|
| Sing. | { yo voy,<br>tu vas,<br>aquel va. | Pl. | { nosotros vamos,<br>vosotros vais,<br>aquellos van. |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-----|--|

Preter

## Preterimperf.

|       |                                     |      |   |
|-------|-------------------------------------|------|---|
| Sing. | { yo iba,<br>tu ivas,<br>aquel iba. | Plu. | { nosotros ivamos<br>vosotros ivades,<br>aquellos ivan. |
|-------|-------------------------------------|------|---|

## Preterperf.

|       |                                       |      |   |
|-------|---------------------------------------|------|---|
| Sing. | { yo fue,<br>tu fuiste,<br>aquel fue. | Plu. | { nosotros fuemos,<br>vosotros fuistes,<br>aquellos fueron. |
|-------|---------------------------------------|------|---|

## Preterpluperf.

|       |  |      |   |
|-------|--|------|---|
| Sing. | { yo avia ydo,<br>tu avias ydo,<br>aquel avia ydo. | Plu. | { nos. aviamos ydo,<br>vosotros aviades ydo,<br>aquel. avian ydo. |
|-------|--|------|---|

## Futur.

|       |                                     |      |                                 |
|-------|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| Sing. | { yo yre,<br>tu yras,<br>aquel yra. | Plu. | { y remos,<br>y reis,<br>y ran. |
|-------|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|

## Imperative present tense.

|       |                    |      |  |
|-------|--------------------|------|--|
| Sing. | { ve, va,<br>vaya. | Plu. | { vamos nosotros,<br>yd vosotros,<br>vayau aquellos. |
|-------|--------------------|------|--|

## Optative present and imperfect tense. oxala que.

|       |   |      |   |
|-------|---|------|---|
| Sing. | { yo fuesse,<br>tu fueses,<br>aquel fuesse. | Plu. | { nosotros fuessemos,<br>vosotros fuessedes,<br>aquellos fuessen. |
| Sing. | { yo fuera,<br>tu fueras,<br>aquel fuera.   | Plu. | { fueramos,<br>fuerades,<br>fueran.                               |

## Preterperfect tense. oxala que.

|       |   |      |  |
|-------|---|------|--|
| Sing. | { yo ayaydo,<br>tu ayas ydo,<br>aquel ayaydo. | Plu. | { ayamos ydo,<br>ayais ydo,<br>ayan ydo. |
|-------|---|------|--|

Preterplu

Præterpluperfect tense. *oxala.*

|       |   |      |   |
|-------|---|------|---|
| Sing. | { yo fuesse ydo,<br>tu fuesse ydo,<br>aq. fuesse ydo. } | Plu. | { fuessemos ydos,<br>fuessedes ydos,<br>fuessen ydos. } |
|-------|---|------|---|

## Future.

|       |  |      |                               |
|-------|--|------|-------------------------------|
| Sing. | { yo vaya,<br>tu vayas,<br>aquel vaya. } | Plu. | { vamos,<br>vais,<br>vayan. } |
|-------|--|------|-------------------------------|

The subjunctive is formed like the optative, saving that in in stead of the signe *oxala*, it hath the signe *como*, or *quando*.

## Infinitive.

Yr, *aver ydo*, *aver de yr*, after the same maner is the verb *dezir* declined, *digo*, *dizes*, *dize*, *dezimos*, *dezis*, *dizen*. *Je dy*, *tudis il dit*, *nous disons*, *vous dites*, *ils disent*. The Spanish tongue in some tenses changeth the *c* latin into *g*, in some other into *z*, but this diversitie is to be learned by the use of reading and speaking. Thus far we have set down the conjugations of verbes actives regular and irregular, it remaineth that we should briefly handle the passives. But that we may the better confer the French with the Spanish, we will first put downe the example of the said verbe *yr*, in French.

Indicative present of *Aller* which in Spanish is *Andar*.

|       |                                  |      |  |
|-------|----------------------------------|------|--|
| Sing. | { Je vay,<br>tu vas,<br>il va. } | Plu. | { nous allons,<br>vous allez,<br>ils vont. } |
|-------|----------------------------------|------|--|

## Præterimperfect.

|       |  |      |  |
|-------|--|------|--|
| Sing. | { j'alloye,<br>tu alloyes,<br>il alloit. } | Plu. | { nous allions,<br>vous alliez,<br>ils alloient. } |
|-------|--|------|--|

## Præterper-

## Præterperfect tense of the first kind.

|       |  |      |   |
|-------|--|------|---|
| Sing. | { j'allay,<br>tu allais,<br>il alla. } | Plu. | { nous allames,<br>vous allatez,<br>ils allerent. } |
|-------|--|------|---|

## Præterperfect of the second.

|       |  |      |   |
|-------|--|------|---|
| Sing. | { Je suis allé,<br>tu es allé,<br>il est allé. } | Plu. | { nous sommes allés,<br>vous êtes allés,<br>ils sont allés. } |
|-------|--|------|---|

## Præterpluperfect tense.

|       |  |      |   |
|-------|--|------|---|
| Sing. | { j'estoye allé,<br>tu estois allé,<br>il estoit allé. } | Plu. | { nous estions allés,<br>vous étiez allés,<br>ils estoient allés. } |
|-------|--|------|---|

## Future.

|       |                                    |      |                               |
|-------|------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| Sing. | { j'iray,<br>tu iras,<br>il ira. } | Plu. | { irons,<br>irez,<br>iront. } |
|-------|------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|

## Imperative present.

|       |                         |      |   |
|-------|-------------------------|------|---|
| Sing. | { va tu,<br>aille il, } | Plu. | { allons nous,<br>ailez vous,<br>aillent ilz. } |
|-------|-------------------------|------|---|

## Optative present and præterimperfect.

*Plent ad dieu que.*

|       |  |      |   |
|-------|--|------|---|
| Sing. | { j'allasse,<br>tu allasses,<br>il allast. } | Plu. | { nous allissions,<br>vous allissiez,<br>ils allassent. } |
|-------|--|------|---|

## Præterperfect and pluperfect.

*Plent a dieu que.*

|       |   |      |  |
|-------|---|------|--|
| Sing. | { je fusse allé,<br>tu fusses allé,<br>il fut allé. } | Plu. | { nous fussions allés,<br>vous fussiez allés,<br>ilz fusseent allés. } |
|-------|---|------|--|

D I

Future.

Future tense. *Dieu veuille que.*

|         |   |                   |   |       |   |                      |
|---------|---|-------------------|---|-------|---|----------------------|
| Singul. | { | <i>j' aille,</i>  | { | Plur. | { | <i>nous aillons,</i> |
|         |   | <i>tu ailles,</i> |   |       |   | <i>vous aillez,</i>  |
|         |   | <i>il aille.</i>  |   |       |   | <i>ilz aillent.</i>  |

The subjunctive is like the indicative, onely by adding the signe *ven que* or *quando*, in every number and person.

Infinitive *aller*, and *estre allé*.

After the same sort must you decline *dire*: *je dy, tu dis, il dit, &c.* and such like verbs.

Hitherunto we have handled verbs actives personnels, as well regular as irregular: it remaineth that we should next entreat briefly of the passives, and then after of Impersonals.

### Of verbs passives.

**T**he verbs passives in the French and Spanish tongue observe the same manner and order, and that is, in stead of passives, they use the participles adding thereto the verbe, *Sum, es, fui*, but they differ in forming their persons, as you shall see by example.

The Spaniard formeth the participle passive of the infinitive mode, by taking away *r*, and adding *do*, as *amar*, *amado*: *comprar*, *comprado*: *atar*, *atado*: *dormir*, *dormido*: and this is done in the first & third conjugation, but in the second you must first change the last *e*, into *y*, before you adde *do*, as of *leer*, *leydo*: *tener*, *tenydo*, &c. Therefore if you will know how to use these participles, you must learne to forme them well, and to decline the verbe *Sum, es fui*.

The Masculine termination of the participles is formed of the infinitive, as you have seen: the plurall is made of the singular onely, by adding *s*, as *callado*, *callados*, *tenido*, *tenidos*, &c.

To

To forme the feminine termination you must turne o into a, as, *templado*, *templada*, &c. and to forme the plurall you must onely adde an *s* thereto, as it is said before of the masculine termination.

It remaineth that we should put downe one example, for more plainenes, whereby you may know how to forme the rest verbes passives of any conjugation.

The passive voice, Indicative mode and present tense.

|       |   |                        |   |      |   |                               |
|-------|---|------------------------|---|------|---|-------------------------------|
| Sing. | { | <i>yo soy amado,</i>   | { | Plu. | { | <i>nosotros somos amados,</i> |
|       |   | <i>tu eres amado,</i>  |   |      |   | <i>vosotros soys amados,</i>  |
|       |   | <i>aquel es amado.</i> |   |      |   | <i>aquellos son amados.</i>   |

The preterimperfect tense.

|       |   |                        |   |      |   |                       |
|-------|---|------------------------|---|------|---|-----------------------|
| Sing. | { | <i>yo era amado,</i>   | { | Plu. | { | <i>eramos amados,</i> |
|       |   | <i>tu eras amado,</i>  |   |      |   | <i>erades amados,</i> |
|       |   | <i>aquel era amado</i> |   |      |   | <i>eran amados.</i>   |

Preterperfect tense.

|       |   |                         |   |      |   |                         |
|-------|---|-------------------------|---|------|---|-------------------------|
| Sing. | { | <i>yo fui amado,</i>    | { | Plu. | { | <i>fuimos amados,</i>   |
|       |   | <i>tu fuiste amado,</i> |   |      |   | <i>fuiestes amados,</i> |
|       |   | <i>aquel fue amado</i>  |   |      |   | <i>fueron amados.</i>   |

The preterpluperfect.

|       |   |                            |   |     |   |                             |
|-------|---|----------------------------|---|-----|---|-----------------------------|
| Sing. | { | <i>yo avia sido amado</i>  | { | Pl. | { | <i>aviamos sido amados,</i> |
|       |   | <i>tu avias sido amado</i> |   |     |   | <i>aviades sido amados,</i> |
|       |   | <i>aq. avia sido amado</i> |   |     |   | <i>avian sido amados.</i>   |

Future tense.

|       |   |                          |   |     |   |                               |
|-------|---|--------------------------|---|-----|---|-------------------------------|
| Sing. | { | <i>yo sere amado,</i>    | { | Pl. | { | <i>nos. seremos amados,</i>   |
|       |   | <i>tu seras amado,</i>   |   |     |   | <i>vosotr. sereis amados,</i> |
|       |   | <i>aquel sera amado.</i> |   |     |   | <i>aquel. seran amados.</i>   |

Imperative.

|       |   |                         |   |     |   |                              |
|-------|---|-------------------------|---|-----|---|------------------------------|
| Sing. | { | <i>se tu amado,</i>     | { | Pl. | { | <i>seamos nos. amados,</i>   |
|       |   | <i>sea aquel amado,</i> |   |     |   | <i>seais vosotr. amados,</i> |
|       |   |                         |   |     |   | <i>sean aquel. amados,</i>   |

D 2

Optative

## Optative present, oxala.

|       |   |                     |       |                    |
|-------|---|---------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Sing. | { | yo fuesse amado,    | } Pl. | fuessemos amados,  |
|       |   | tu fueses amado,    |       | fuesseades amados, |
|       |   | aquel fuesse amado, |       | fuesssen amados.   |

## The imperfect.

|       |   |                    |       |                  |
|-------|---|--------------------|-------|------------------|
| Sing. | { | yo fuera amado,    | } Pl. | fueramos amados, |
|       |   | tu fueras amado,   |       | fuerades amados, |
|       |   | aquel fuera amado, |       | fueran amados.   |

## Preterperf.

|       |   |                     |       |                     |
|-------|---|---------------------|-------|---------------------|
| Sing. | { | yo aya sido amado,  | } Pl. | ayamos sido amados, |
|       |   | tu ayas sido amado, |       | ayades sido amados, |
|       |   | aq. aya sido amado, |       | ayan sido amados.   |

## Preterpluperf.

|       |   |                     |       |                        |
|-------|---|---------------------|-------|------------------------|
| Sing. | { | uviese sido amado,  | } Pl. | uviessemos sido amad.  |
|       |   | uvieses sido amado, |       | uviessedes sido amados |
|       |   | uviese sido amado.  |       | uviessen sido amados.  |

## Futur.

|       |   |             |       |                |
|-------|---|-------------|-------|----------------|
| Sing. | { | sea amado,  | } Pl. | seamos amados, |
|       |   | seas amado, |       | seais amados,  |
|       |   | sea amado.  |       | sean amados.   |

## Subjunctive. Quando o como.

|       |   |                  |       |                |
|-------|---|------------------|-------|----------------|
| Sing. | { | yo sea amado,    | } Pl. | seamos amados, |
|       |   | tu seas amado,   |       | seais amados,  |
|       |   | aquel sea amado, |       | sean amados.   |

## Imperfect.

|       |   |                                       |   |  |
|-------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Sing. | { | fere, seria, y fuese amado,           | } |  |
|       |   | feras, serias, y fueses amado,        |   |  |
|       |   | fera, seria, y fuese amado.           |   |  |
| Plur. | { | feremos seriamos, y fuessemos amados, | } |  |
|       |   | fereis, seriades, y fuesedes amados,  |   |  |
|       |   | serau, serian, y fuesen, amados.      |   |  |

The

The preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense of this mode, is the same as it is in the Optative mode: except that in stæde of the signes oxala, and o plugiese adios, this mode hath como, and quando, and oñ.

## Future.

|     |   |                     |       |                      |
|-----|---|---------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Sin | { | yo aure sido amado  | } Pl. | auremos sido amados, |
|     |   | tu auras sido amado |       | aureis sido amados,  |
|     |   | aq. aura sido amado |       | auran sido amados.   |

## Infinitive.

|       |   |                   |       |                     |
|-------|---|-------------------|-------|---------------------|
| Sing. | { | ser amado,        | } Pl. | ser amados,         |
|       |   | aver sido amado,  |       | aver sido amados,   |
|       |   | aver defer amado. |       | aver de ser amados. |

After the same maner you may forme the terminati-  
ons of the Feminine gender, onely by changing the last  
o into a, and os into as, as amado, amada, amados, ama-  
das, hecho, hecha, hechos, hechas, &c. for the better de-  
claration whereof we will put downe one example.

|       |   |                   |       |                       |
|-------|---|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Sing. | { | yo soy amada,     | } Pl. | no. somos amadas,     |
|       |   | tu eres, amada,   |       | vosotros sois amadas, |
|       |   | aquella es amada, |       | aquellas son amadas.  |

After this same maner must you forme and conjugate  
in the passive voice all verbes actives, and neuters that  
have a passive signification, as yo soy desterrado, soy  
vendido, and such other: now we will put downe an ex-  
ample of the passive voice in French.

An example of the conjugation of  
the verbe Passive in the article mascu-  
line in the French toong.

## Indicative mode.

|       |   |               |       |                    |
|-------|---|---------------|-------|--------------------|
| Sing. | { | je suis aimé, | } Pl. | nous sommes aimez, |
|       |   | tu es aimé,   |       | vous estes aimez,  |
|       |   | il est aimé.  |       | ilz sont aimez.    |

The

## The Preterimperf.

|       |  |     |   |
|-------|--|-----|---|
| Sing. | { j'estoye aimé,<br>tu estois aimé,<br>il estoit aimé. } | Pl. | { nous estions aimez,<br>vous étiez aimez,<br>ils estoient aimez. } |
|-------|--|-----|---|

## The preterperfect of the first kind.

|       |  |      |   |
|-------|--|------|---|
| Sing. | { je fus aimé,<br>tu fus aimé,<br>il fut aimé. } | Plu. | { fumes aimez,<br>futez aimez,<br>furent aimez. } |
|-------|--|------|---|

## The preterperfect of the second kind.

|       |  |      |  |
|-------|--|------|--|
| Sing. | { j'ay esté aimé,<br>tu as esté aimé,<br>il a esté aimé. } | Plu. | { nous avons esté aimez,<br>vous avez esté aimez,<br>ils ont esté aimez. } |
|-------|--|------|--|

## The preterpluperfect.

|       |  |      |  |
|-------|--|------|--|
| Sing. | { j'avoys esté aimé,<br>tu avois esté aimé,<br>il avoit esté aimé. } | Plu. | { avions esté aimez,<br>aviez esté aimez,<br>avoient esté aimez. } |
|-------|--|------|--|

## Future.

|       |  |      |  |
|-------|--|------|--|
| Sing. | { serai aimé,<br>seras aimé,<br>sera aimé. } | Plu. | { serons aimez,<br>serez aimez,<br>seront aimez. } |
|-------|--|------|--|

## Imperative present. Que.

|       |                                    |      |  |
|-------|------------------------------------|------|--|
| Sing. | { tu sois aimé,<br>il soit aimé, } | Plu. | { soyons aimez,<br>soyez aimez,<br>soient aimez. } |
|-------|------------------------------------|------|--|

## Optative present and preterimperfect tense.

Pleut a dieu que.

|       |  |      |   |
|-------|--|------|---|
| Sing. | { Je fusse aimé,<br>tu fusses aimé,<br>il fust aimé. } | Plu. | { fussions aimez,<br>fussiez aimez,<br>fussent aimez. } |
|-------|--|------|---|

The

## The preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense.

Pleut a dieu que.

|       |  |      |   |
|-------|--|------|---|
| Sing. | { j'eusse esté aimé,<br>tu eusses esté aimé,<br>il eust esté aimé, } | Plu. | { eussions, esté aimez,<br>eussiez esté aimez,<br>eussent esté aimez. } |
|-------|--|------|---|

## Future. Dieu vuielle que.

|       |  |      |  |
|-------|--|------|--|
| Sing. | { je soy aimé,<br>tu sois aimé,<br>il soit aimé. } | Plu. | { soyons aimez,<br>soyez aimez,<br>soient aimez. } |
|-------|--|------|--|

The Subjunctive is altogether like the Indicative, only adding the signe *venque*, or *quand*, to every person and number, as in the active.

## The infinitive.

Être, aimé, avoir être aime.

## An example of the passive conjugation in the article feminine.

## The indicative.

|       |   |      |  |
|-------|---|------|--|
| Sing. | { je suis aimée,<br>tu es aimée,<br>elle est aimée. } | Plu. | { nous sommes aimées,<br>vous êtes aimées,<br>elles sont aimées. } |
|-------|---|------|--|

The preterimperfect tense. j'estoye aimée, tu estois aimée, elle estoit aimée, &c. as in the conjugation masculine, in all tenses, only adding in the end of every person this letter *e*, as in *il aime*, and *il aime*, you shall say *aimée* and *aimées*, &c. After this manner you must conjugate all other verbs passives, and such as signifie simple passives, as neuter passives: as *je suis fait*, *je suis vendu*, *je suis battu*, &c. in the voice masculine: but in the feminine *je suis faite*, *je suis vendue*, *je suis battue*, &c.

The Spaniards shall note that in the French tongue, properly there are no passives, but in stead of them they use

use the participles passive of the preter tense, and ioine with them *Sum, est, fui*, so as we noted aboue in the rules of the Spanish tong.

### Of verbs impersonals.

There are in the Spanish tong certaine impersonall verbs that answere to the latine impersonals, as *menester es, necessario es, pertenece*, and such like, and they be conjugated in this manner.

|       |                        |     |                      |
|-------|------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| Sing. | de mi se pertenece,    | Pl. | à nos. se pertenece, |
|       | de ti se pertenece,    |     | à vos. se pertenece, |
|       | de aquel se pertenece. |     | à aq. se pertenece.  |

And thus you must conjugate them through all moods, obserbing the terminations of the second conjugation. Others are declined with this verbe, *Sum, est, fui*, as *menester es, menester fue, menester sera*, &c. There are few verbs impersonals of any other sort in the Spanish tong, although in a demand or question, all verbs are made impersonals, as *Sirven a dios por estatierra?* &c. and so likewise any other verbs. In the French tong there is great use of verbs impersonals bicause they imitate the latines. And so they have impersonals active and passive, to the passive they adde this signe *on*, to the active *il*. An example of both.

*Fault il mourir? ne fault il pas esperer en dieu? on respond. Il fault mourir: c'est un arrest du grand parlement celeste: &c. mais il fault tous jour avoir esperance au seigneur, &c.* An example of the passive. *Sert on a l'eternel en ce pais icy? on l'honore on quand on vit selon ce mond en toute concupiscense de chair? &c. On respondera, on sert icy au seigneur & on honore l'eternel, quand on chemine selon sa parole, en toute humilite, &c.* Likewise, *on fait, on dit, on dort, on parle, on boit, &c.*

These verbs impersonals are conjugated in French in the third person singuler only, as in the Latine. Like as,

Il

|     |              |
|-----|--------------|
| Il. | fault,       |
|     | faillait,    |
|     | fallut,      |
|     | a fallu,     |
|     | avait fallu, |
|     | faudra.      |

It hath no Imperative.

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| optativ. pleut<br>a dieu, qu'il | fallut,     |
|                                 | eust fallu, |
|                                 | faillie.    |

The subjunctive is like the Indicative altogether adding *ven que*, or *quand*, in every tense.

Infinitive.

*Falloir, avoir fallu.*

Examples of the verbs impersonals passives.

Indicative.

|     |              |
|-----|--------------|
| On. | chante,      |
|     | chatoit,     |
|     | a chanté,    |
|     | avait chaté, |
|     | chantera.    |

Imperative,

*Qu'on Chante.*

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Optative pleut a<br>dieu qu'on. | chantast,    |
|                                 | eust chanté, |
|                                 | chante.      |

The subjunctive is altogether like the indicative, only adding *ven que* or *quand*, unto every tense and person.

Infinitive.

*estre chanté, avoir esté chanté.*

All other verbs impersonals passives whatsoever they be are conjugated after the same sort: which are so many in number as the personals whereof they be derived.

¶ 1

Here



Here followe certaine obseruations about verbs as well in the French as Spanish.

### The first obseruation.

**I**n the French tongue, even as a noun substantiue hath alwaies an article before it that agreeth with it in gender and case; so every verbe personall hath his nominatiue case, or a pronoun demonstratiue before it, that agreeth with the verbe in number and person. So the French men doe not say, *aime, aimes, &c.* or *croy, crois, &c.* but *j'aime, te aimes, il aime, &c.* And they never utter a verbe without a noun or pronoun going before; which is to be noted the rather because in Spanish it is quite contrarie. For although it doth alwaies put the articles to the substantiues; yet to the verbs they never joine the pronoun demonstratiue: wherein they imitate the elegancie of the Latine tongue; and they utter their verbs without putting any pronouns before them, as you may see by experience in reading the Spanish.

### The second obseruation.

**S**trangers are to note that in the French tongue the first and second conjugation are regulars and doe not faile in any tense. But the third conjugation oftentimes obserbeth not the rules in the preterperfect tense, as you may see in these verbs, which being in the order of the third inflexion, forme their preter tense, in *is*, as *je ay mis, comis, requis, &c.* Others take *n*, betwixt *i*, and *s*, as *je ay prins, ap-prins, reprins, &c.* Others forme their preter tense in *it*, as *je ay destruit, seduit, cuit, &c.* Others taking to them *n*, forme their preter tense in *int*, as *je ay craint, peint, &c.* So that there is great diversitie especially in the preter tense of the third conjugation.

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In the Spanish the diversitie is not so great, notwithstanding there are some that change their characteristical or formatiue letter in the present tense: as in this verbe *dire*, which maketh in the present tense *digo*, in the preterimperfect tense, *dixe, dix ste, dixo, &c.* but there are few such in this tongue.

### The third obseruation.

**I**n the French tongue all the verbs actives, & such as signifie action, forme their preter tenses by the helpe of the verbe *habeo, habes*, except the first preter tense which is formed without it, as we have shewed before. But the verbs passives & such as signifie passion, are formed with the verbe *Sum, es, est*: as *Paydor mi, tuas dormy, &c.* The same rules are to be obserbed in the Spanish tongue, especially in the preterpluperfect tense, as when we say, *quando ovieremos creydo a las promesas de dios, &c.* *feremos fieles.*

### The fourth obseruation.

**Y**ou must also note in the French tongue that verbes which forme their tenses with this verbe, *Sum, es*, in the plurall numbers of their preter tenses, they alwaies forme an *s*, which they do not being formed with the verbe *Habeo, habes*. Example. *Je suis venu, nous sommes, venus, vous estes venus, ils sont venus, &c.* Item, *J'ay chatè, tuas chatè, il a chatè, nous avous chate, vous avez chate, ilz ont chate, &c.* and not *nous avous chate, &c.* the same rule is obserbed in the Spanish also, &c.

### The fifth obseruation.

**Y**ou must also note in the French tongue, that there are certaine verbs that have a mixt inflexion, for in

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the

the preterperfect tense they are of the third conjugation, and yet they forme their infinitive mode, as if they were of the second conjugation. As for example, *J'ay veu, tenu, detenu, obtenu, &c.* which forme their infinitive, *voir, tenir, obtenir, &c.* as if they were of the second conjugation: in the Spanish there are no such verbs.

### The sixth observation.

**L**et me, you must note that some verbs in the French tongue have two preterperfect tenses: and these be *ouvrir, offrir, souffrir, couvrir, &c.* *J'ay ouvert, and j'ay ouvert, j'ay offri, and j'ay offert, j'ay souffry, and j'ay souffert, j'ay couvry, and j'ay couvert.*

### The seventh observation.

**L**et me we must observe, that some verbs which in the Latin are imperfect, are perfect in the French and Spanish, as the verbe *Hayr*, in Latine, *Odiffe*, for the French men saith *Je hay, tu hais, il hait, nous haïssons, &c.* and so the Spaniard saith, *yo aborresco, tu aborreces, aquel aborrece, nosotros aborrecemos, vosotros aborreceys, aquellos aborrecen.* And contrariwise some in the latine are perfect which in the French & Spanish are imperfect, as, *Soleo, soles, &c.* in French. *Je souloie, tu souloies, il souloit, nous solions, vous souliez, il souloient.* In the Spanish it hath but two tenses, the present tense, and the preterperfect tense: *yo suelo, tu sueles, aquel suele, nosotros solemos, vosotros soleis, aquellos suelen.* The imperfect tense, *yo solia, tu solias, aquel solia, nosotros soliamos, vosotros soliais, aquellos solian.* all the other tenses are supplied by the verbe *acostumar*, & in French by *acoustumer*, as *J'ay acoustumé, tu as acoustumé, &c.*

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### The eight observation.

**T**here are also some verbs impersonals in Latin, that in French and Spanish are personals and perfect as for example, this word *repentir* in these two languages by adding onely to it these pronouns, *me te se, nous, vous, ilz*, is a personall and perfect: as *Je me repens, tu te repens, il se repent, nous nous repentons, vous vous repentez, ilz se repentent, &c.* and in Spanish *yo me arrepiento, tu te arrepientes, aquel se arrepiente: nosotros nos arrepentimos, vosotros vos arrepentis, aquellos se arrepienten: and so likewise throughout all other tenses.*

### The ninth observation.

**I**n the French such verbs as signifie moving to a place, require after them these pronouns, *te, se, &c.* with a preposition and an apostrophe, for avoiding of the unpleasant pronunciation of two vowels, the one after the other, as *Je m'en fuy, tu t'en fuis, il s'en fuit, &c.* *Je m'en vay, tu t'en vas, &c.* And all other verbs are declined after the same sorte, when by them we note or signifie a reciprocation with these particles, *me, te, se.* as *Je m'aime, tu t'aimes, il s'aime, &c.* *Je m'endor, tu t'endors, il s'endort, &c.*

This rule is practised also in Spanish in the same manner, saving that in steade of *en*, they put *a*, or *al*, as, *yo me huyo, tu te huyes, aquel se huye, &c.* *yo me voy, tu te vas, &c.* *yo me voy al campo; yo me huy al sagrado, viendo me perseguido, &c.* an example of the second: *quando yo me siento culpado, el mejor remedio que para mi hallo, es, no adularme a mi mismo, antes, reconoscerme pecador delante del señor, &c.*

### The tenth observation.

**T**here are certaine verbs in the French that cannot be expressed in one word, as also in the Latine tongue. And

And then they use to expresse them by some circumlocution, or composition of divers words, as for example, *J'aime mieux, tu aimes mieux, il aime mieux: nous aimons mieux, vous aimez mieux, ils aiment mieux, &c.* Item, *Je me porte bien, tu te portes bien, &c.* Item, *J'ay acoustumé, tu as acoustumé &c.* In the same sort do we say in Spanish: yo quiero mas, tu quieres mas, &c. Item, yo me hallo bien dispuesto, tu te halles bien dispuesto, &c. Item, yo he acostumbado, &c. In like manner be the same verbs also declined negatively, as, *Je me porte mal, &c.* Item, *Il ne m'en chant, il ne t'en chant, il ne lui en chant, &c.* and in Spanish, no se me da nada, no se te da nada, no se le da nada, &c.

### Of the Participles.

In the Spanish tongue there are two sorts of participles, actives and passives. The actives are formed of the third person singular, of the indicative present adding thereto this relative *el que*, as, *el que ama: el que pone: el que duerme, &c.* Plur. *los que escrivé, &c.* the feminine article is *la que*, in the singular, and *las que* in the plurall, as *la que trabaja, &c.* *las que trabajan, &c.* The participles passive are formed of the same person, adding to the masculine Sing. *do*, and Plur. *dos*, and to the feminine Sing. *da*, and Plur. *das*, as *comprado, comprados: comprada, compradas: &c.* *la muger bien enseñada huye las ocasiones de ser notada de liviandad, &c.*

So in the French tongue also there are two sorts of participles actives descending from the verbs active, and passive descending from the verbs passive, the active have their terminations in *ant*, and are all of the masculine gender, but by putting to an *e*, are made feminine, as *aimant, aimante: l'homme croyant, &c.* The passive participles of the first conjugation end in *e*, of the second

second in *i*, or *u*, and those that are of the third conjugation they follow the termination of the preterperfect tense that they come of: and they are all of the masculine gender, but by putting to *e*, are made feminine: as *aime aimée, ouy ouye venu venue, endormi, endormie, &c.* Here you must note that in both these tongues, the participles are declined like nouns, with their proper articles pertaining to them, and to make the plurall of the singular you must onely adde an *s*.

### The declension of the participles.

|              |                |      |                  |
|--------------|----------------|------|------------------|
| Masc. Sing.  | el que lee,    | Plu. | los que leen,    |
|              | de el que lee, |      | de los que leen, |
| Femin. Sing. | la que lee,    | Plu. | las que leen,    |
|              | de la que lee, |      | de las que leen, |
|              | a la que lee.  |      | a las que leen,  |

#### Participle passive.

|              |              |      |                |
|--------------|--------------|------|----------------|
| Masc. Sing.  | el leydo,    | Plu. | los leydos,    |
|              | de el leydo, |      | de los leydos, |
| Femin. Sing. | la leyda,    | Plu. | las leydas,    |
|              | de la leyda, |      | de las leydas, |
|              | a la leyda.  |      | a las leydas.  |

### An example of the participles active in both genders in French.

|              |                |      |               |
|--------------|----------------|------|---------------|
| Masc. Sing.  | le lisant,     | Plu. | les lisans,   |
|              | du lisant,     |      | des lisans,   |
| Femin. Sing. | ant lisant.    | Plu. | aux lisans.   |
|              | la lisante,    |      | les lisantes, |
|              | de la lisante, |      | des lisantes, |
|              | a la lisante.  |      | aux lisantes. |

Gram.

Example of the participle passive  
in both genders.

|              |             |        |            |
|--------------|-------------|--------|------------|
| Masc. Sing.  | le leu,     | } Plu. | les leus,  |
|              | du leu,     |        | des leus,  |
|              | au leu.     |        | aux leus.  |
| Femin. Sing. | la leue,    | } Plu. | les leues, |
|              | de la leue, |        | des leues, |
|              | a la leue,  |        | aux leues. |

### Of the adverbs.

Hitherto we have written of those parts of speech that have declension and conjugation: it remaineth now that we speake something of those parts which the grammarians call Indeclinables: and first of the adverbs, which are diversly formed in the Spanish tongue: some are made of nouns feminine in a, and doe alwaies or commonly end in *mente*: as *abierta* *abiertamente*: *pronta*, *proutamente*, &c. which manner of forming the French do also observe, with this termination *ment*: as *belle*, *bellement*: *sot* *sottement*: *seure*, *seurement*, &c. you must note that the French men in forming such adverbs oftentimes take away certain letters by a figure called *syncope*, as *elegant*, *prudent*, *ignorant*, &c. in steede of *elegantement*, *prudentement*, *ignoramment*, &c. of this kind of adverbs there are great store in both the tongues French and Spanish.

There are other adverbs that are not formed of nouns, but of themselves: and these are of divers sorts and significations: of them some are adverbs of place: as *aqui*, *alli*, *aca*, *alla*, *de alla*, &c. some of time: some of number, or numerall. And to be briefe there is as great diversitie of adverbs in the Spanish and French tongue, as in the Latine and Greeke

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We have shewed before how we must use the Adverbs Comparative: Now the Strangers must note the use of the Negative Adverbs in the French tongue which is verie hard, because in the Spanish tongue there are none but these: *no*. and *ni*. As for example: *no yre jamas a lugar infame*: *no dire jamas mentira*. Item, *ni el avariento*, *ni el fornicario possederan el reyno de los cielos*. But the French useth the Adverbs Negative with adding these Particles, *point*, and *pas*. And in an absolute Proposition the French men use this Adverb *ne*, with the said Particles, *point* and *pas*; As *celuy n'est pas sage que se fie a un fol*. Item *vous n'aimez point la paix*: &c. Within a Proposition or sentence they use this Negative, *ne*, but without a Proposition in bare wordes, they use, *non*, and *nany*. Example for the first: *Je ne l'ay point fait*. Item: *je ne l'ay point dit*. Example for the second. If one aske me *doy je fier en ma prosperite*, they answer, *Non*, *nany*. So that *ne* serveth alwaies in a speech, and is neuer put absolutely, and *nany*, is neuer used in a proposition or speech, but absolutely and by it selfe: this Negative *non*, is sometimes but (very sildome) used in a speech or proposition, and most commonly it is ioyned with these particles *point*, and *pas*. As, *non point a nous*, *non point a vous seigneur*, *ains a ton soit nom donne gloire et honneur*. Item, *nous vivons non pas tant du pain, que de la parole que procede de la bouche de dieu*, &c.

Sometimes in steade of *point* or *pas*, they say *rien*, or *jamais*, as *cela ne vault rien*: *l'homme sage ne dit jamais je ne l'usse pas pense* &c. *vous ne cerches rien sinon de vous enrichir par tromperies*, et *pource vous ne trouverez jamais les vraies richesses*, &c.

To interrogations made with these particles perchance: is it true, is it so? The French men answer in two sorts: either by affirming as *Dieu, est il injuste, qui amene ire*, & *punit nos fautes*? *je n'advienne*, &c. Or by Negative

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en:

on : as, *n'est il pas meilleur avoir un bon amy en place, qu'argent en coffre* : &c. The Adverbs in the Spanish Construction, are most commonly put immediately after the Verbe; as *quien bive christianamente, morira en esperança de gozar eternalmente de la gloria celestial*. And so are they likewise in the French, as will shew in the Rules of the French Syntaxis.

## Of the Prepositions.

The Spaniards haue the same vse of prepositions as the Latins haue : sometimes in composition, and sometimes without: as *leyendo en la ley divina yremos a Dios por camino acertado : por la ley, y por el Rey y por la patria es menester poner la vida*. &c.

In composition, as *partir, repartir, pensar recompensar, poner disponer* : &c. The French men haue the same vse of prepositions : As for example, *donner, adoucir : joindre, disjoindre : dire, contredire : venir, contrevenir : chasser, pourchasser : donner, perdonner* : &c.

In all these Compositions the Prepositions are separable : but yet in some other they are inseparable, as in these Compounds *facile, difficile : forme, difforme : semblable, dissemblable : suivre, ensuivre* : &c.

We ought to note diligently the vse of this Preposition *de* in the French tongue, which alwaies serueth the genitive case : but there is a certaine difference in it, for being ioyned with a Noun Masculin appellatine not appropriated, beginning with a Consonant : it chaungeth *e*. in *u*. alwaies, & in stead of *de* they say *du* : but in all other Nouns they say *de* : As *toute verité procede de dieu. Et tout mensonge prouient du diable : de Iehan : de George*, and not *du Iehan, ou du George* : Item *cecy vient de l'or, de l'argent, de l'homme*, &c. Not *du or, du argent, du homme* &c. The cause is, because those words begin with Vowels.

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The same rule doth hold in the Preposition *en*. which being ioyned to a Noun Masculin appellatine not appropriated, beginning with a Consonant, is changed into the article of the dative case *au* : but in all other Nouns it is *en*. As *les anges sont au ciel, & les hommes en terre : les enfans de dieu sont au monde, mais non pas du monde*, &c. They say also, *allons en nostre temple*, and not, *au nostre temple*. As if it were a Noun appropriated, but they say simply, *allons au temple* : In the plurall, this proposition is chaunged two maner of wayes into *aux* or *es*, as *les uns sont aux faubourges de la ville, & les autres sont es portes : nostre pere qui es escieux*, &c.

You must note concerning this Preposition *de*, that in the Spanish and French for the most part it worketh a contrarietie in the signification : As *Hazer, deshazer : dezir, desdezir* : &c. In French, *faire, deffaire : lier, deslier*. &c. Sometimes it signifieth not a contrarietie as : *tener, detener, mandar, demandar* : &c. And in French, *venir, devenir : nier, denier : partir, departir* : &c. This Preposition (in) in the Spanish and French doth alwaies signifie a contrarietie in composition : as *iusto, iniusto : pio impio* in Spanish : and in French, *Iuste, iniuste, docte, indocte* &c. And sometimes in. is turned into en. as well in Spanish as in French : As for example in French, *amy, ennemy* : and in Spanish : *amygo, and enemygo*. And this Particle *mes*, is also of the same nature and qualitie in the French : as *cognoistre, mes cognoistre : croyant, mes croyant* : &c.

The Preposition (de) serueth for the Infinitive mode : as *de dire : de faire, d'acheter*, &c. Unto the which, the French sometimes addeth an *S*. as for example, *des le commencement iusques a la fin i'ay estuie en toutes bonnes lettres des mon enfance*, &c. The Spaniard saith, *des de mi niñez : des de mi mocedad : des de el año pasado*. Sometimes the French men adde this Particle *puis* : as

*Abſalon eſtoit fort beau depuis la plante des pieds inſques au ſommet de la teſte. Sometimes it is put in ſtead of this Particle du : as vous ſortes hors de propos, in ſtead of du propos: vous n'avez point de ſens, ne de cœur, ne de courage, &c.*

### Of the Interiections.

The Spaniards uſe moſt commonly the ſame ſet of affections as other Nations : but the French Nation eſpecially, uſeth Interiections very ſeldome : and therfore when they heare a Spaniard ſigh, it ſeemeth to the French men that ſuch complaints are not uſed but in extream afflictions. Contrariwiſe, the Italians and Spaniards uſe verie much theſe admirations and threatnings, and interiections of gladnes and ſorrow : the uſe whereof muſt be learned by frequent communication with naturall Spaniards and Italians themſelves ; leaſt you uſe them out of the purpoſe.

### Of the Coniunctions.

We call that a Coniunction, which ioyneth and knitteth together diuers parts of ſpeech : the Spaniards uſe ſuch Particles almoſt as the Latins do : ſaving that they haue not ſo many. In the Spaniſh tongue there is onely one Coniunction Copulatiue y. which when the word following beginneth alſo with a y. is turned into e. becauſe two yy. ſhould not meete together, as *Piedro y. Antonio. yo y tu, el rey, e infinita multitud de ſeñores.* The Coniunction diſiunctiue is o. as *Alonſo o Juan, &c.* The Coniunction ratiſonall (that is ſignifying a Reaſon) is. *Pues, as viſto puez. que la ſe ſin obra no es ſe ſino muerta : &c.* The French Coniunctions are *et, ou, mais, car, donc, &c.* *ceſt homme la penſe complaire a dieu, & au mond, mais il ſ'abuse ; car nul ne peut ſeruir a deux maîtres : car on il haitra l'un, & aimera l'autre, on il ſe ioindra a l'un, & ne tiendra*  
conſe

*conte de l'autre: nous ne pouvons dōc ſeruir a dieu & au monde.* They haue alſo ſome other Coniunctions; the uſe whereof may be learned in reading French Authors ; as theſe be : *or, toutefois, neantmoins, iacoit, ains, auſſi, pource, venque, conbienque, puisque, pourvenque, ni, ſi, ſinon.* An example of (ni) and ains which are the hardeſt : *la riſcheſſe enorgueillit l'homme, & la pouureté aucuneſois luy cauſe un deſeſpoir : & pource je ne deſire ni l'un, ni l'autre, ains ſeulement mediocrité, &c.*

### Of the Conſtruction or Syntaxis of the Spaniſh and French tongues.

We haue hitherto ſpoken of all the partes of ſpeech, ſo briefly as wee could poſſibly : now it remaineth that wee ſhould ſpeake ſomething of the conſtruction and diſpoſition of the ſame parts in a ſpeech : for it is verie neceſſarie in a Grammer (of what language ſocuer it be) to know the concordance of Genders, the regiment of Verbes, and the proportionable diſpoſition of all other partes of ſpeech : for the prepoſing or poſtpoſing of a word in ſpeaking or writing, is thing of no ſmall importance. And they that conſuſedly utter whatſocuer is at the ende of their tongue, without diligent obſervation of the order of wordes, in ſtead of making men underſtand their conceits, they bring forth nought els but babbles. For who ſeeth not that there is great difference betwene a ſentence well ſet forth and orderly diſpoſed, and a heape of wordes pronounced or written without order. As for example, *Saint Paul dit que Tous ceux qui veulent viure fidelement en Ieſus Chriſt, endureront perſecution.* Now if you change the order of theſe wordes and ſay : *tous viure perſecution qui en ceux fidelement Ieſus Chriſt, ſouſfiron, veulent.* You can make no ſence of it. Notwithſtanding that the ſame wordes remaine: whereby it is manifeſt, how neceſſary a thing it is towards ſpeaking

or writing well, to know the disposition of words, which in truth is necessarily required and used in every language.

Touching the Spanish tongue (for so much as I have observed) it is not so superstitious in disposing and ordering of words as the French: but observing the concordance of genders & numbers, and regiment of Verbes, according to the rules of the Latine tongue, it disposeth the Periods in such sort, as the care of the hearer may be best pleased: so that the Nominative is sometime before and sometime after the Verbe at the ende of the Period. And those partes of speech which are called indeclinable are so placed, that they make no Equivocation or Amphibologie, that is to say, a diuers sense, that may diuersly bee interpreted. But such as will write in Spanish, are especially to note, that they use parentheses so sildoms and rarely as they may possibly: and put them in such a place of the speech, that they make not the sense going before and coming after, obscure and hard to be understood.

As touching the French tongue: first you must observe the Concordance of Genders and Numbers as in the Latine. Then note that you put no Verbe without his Nominative case, and that for the most part going before the Verbe: but very sildome after. And then afterward, the accusative case must follow the Verbe: and the Adverbe must be in the last place: as, *le serviray a l'eternel mon dieu tresvolontiers, jusques a la mort, &c.* Or *els jusques a la mort je serviray a l'eternel mon dieu*: Item *tresvolontiers a l'eternel mon dieu serviray ie jusques a la mort*: Item *a l'eternel mon dieu tresvolontiers jusques a la mort je serviray*. This speech is thus varied soute waies notwithstanding the same wordes remaining in Grammaticall congruities: Another example with a Parenthesis. *Les sacrifices doivent estre faitz a dieu avec petite despenſe (disoit Socrates) pource qu'il n'a point besoin de nos biens, et qu'il regarde plus le cœur decelui qui sacrifie que les sacrifices mesmes,*

*mesmes, &c.* And this is to be understood in an absolute speech: for in an interrogation the French useth these pronouns *me, te, se,* and puts the nominative after the verbe: as, *veux tu avoir vie eternelle? garde les commandemens: honnore Dieu, et obey a sa parole, &c.* Item *me repentiray ie d'avoir bien fait? &c.* Or by a negative in a speech which denieth: as, *ne fais point a autrui ce que ne voudroyes estre fait a toy mesme, et.*

Phillip de Comines the historian, whose kind of speech and writing is greatly esteemed of among the French men, both alwaies put the verbe before the nominative case, thus: *Et commanda le Roy qu'un chascun se retirast en son logis, &c. et vindrent les ambassadeurs de tous costez pour moyener la paix entre les princes. etc.* But whether this manner of speech be the better, or not, I leave it to the iudgment of native Frenchmen.

The French tongue useth verie much to begin a speech with a verbe impersonall, which answereth to the Spanish *ay*. As, *ay vna manera de hōbres que son fuera de toda razon &c.* In French thus. *Il y a une certaine sorte d'hommes qui sont bien hors de raison. Il en y a moins qu'on ne pense.* Item. *Il y a trois choses qui chassent l'homme hors de la maison, l'assauoir, la fumée, la goutte qui chait d'en haut, & la femme riotense.* Sometimes they say, simply thus. *Il est bon de converser avec les sages.* Item: *Il vaut mieux estre roy de ceux qui ont l'or & l'argent, qu'avoir l'or mesme, &c.*

These small aduertisements, together with the rules that I have set downe in the Treatise of the Verbes, may serve for this time.

F I N I S.





## DICTIONARIE.

### A

- A** Bierto open.  
 Abogacia bꝛibery.  
 Abolorio a genealogy or pet-  
 tigræ.  
 Abonado endowd , begifted,  
 made good.  
 Abrir to open.  
 Abraçar to embrace.  
 Absolution absolucion.  
 Aburar to burne.  
 Abuelo a grandfather.  
 Aca hither.  
 Acabar to finish, to end.  
 Acaecer to chaunce, to happen.  
 Achaque a causing, an occasion or  
 cause.  
 Acertar to hit the marke, to hit on  
 a thing.  
 Aculla there, thither , that way,  
 thence, De aculla.  
 Accusado accused appeached.  
 Açor a Hauke.  
 Açotar to whippe, to whip with a  
 rod.  
 Acatar to see, to looke, and also to  
 honour and reuerence.  
 Acetre a brazen pale.  
 Acetrero a hauker.  
 Acidente a chaunce, hap.  
 Acicaladura a trimming , garni-  
 shing, polishing.  
 Açomar to stirre vp, to prouoke,  
 to irritate.  
 Adelante before.  
 Adorar to worship.  
 Adolecer to bee sicke, grieued, or  
 ill at ease.  
 Adendarse to bring himselfe in  
 debt.  
 Adelantar to prefer, to get before.  
 Adentellar to bite.  
 Adulçar to sweeten.  
 Affligido to be afflicted, vexed.  
 Afloxar to loosen, to slacken.  
 Afuziar to giue hope, to encourage.  
 Ageno strange, alienate, belong-  
 ing to others.  
 Agua water.  
 Agradable that which is thankfui  
 to a man, pleasing, acceptable.  
 Agradecido thankfull.  
 Agradecimiento thankfulness.  
 Alabança praise.  
 Alhaja household stuffe.  
 A Alber-

## The Spanish Dictionarie.

Alberchigo.  
Alberchiga.  
Algomo, some body, some one,  
some.  
Algo some thing.  
Alli there.  
Alla that way.  
Alçar to lift up.  
Algodon bombast.  
Algarue a cane, a den.  
Alimentar to nourish to maintain.  
Amonestar to admonish.  
Amenazas threatenings.  
Amigo a friende.  
Amor to love.  
Amo, a master to a slave; a ser-  
uant.  
Amargo bitter.  
Amassador a Maker.  
Amassar to kneeth or to beat final  
Angustiar to grieve, to vex, to  
trouble.  
Añadir to adde to adioyne.  
Año yeare.  
Animal a thing that hath life and  
sence, a living creature, a beast.  
Animado animated, with life, li-  
ving.  
Animar to animate.  
Andar to goe.  
Anunciar, to report, to tell.  
Anillar to make a neaste.  
Anillo a ring.  
Angel an Angel.  
A noche yester night.  
Anocheer to waken night, to be-  
come darke.  
Antiguo ancient.  
Aqui there.  
Aquel hee.  
Aquel's they.  
Aqueste this man.  
Aquexarse to make haste, to hie.

Arder to burne.  
Arador a ploughman.  
Arbol a tree.  
Arrepentir to repent.  
Artemetar to invade, to assault, to  
set hypon.  
Arribar to arrive, to come to.  
Arrodillar to kneele.  
Artificio an occupation, a crafte,  
Assaz enough, sufficiently.  
Assolegar to quiet, to assuage.  
Astucia craftinesse, guile, deceipt,  
Astutamente craftily, deceptfully.  
Atar to tie.  
Atajar to drive away, to spie to  
discover.  
Atajo a short or cōpēdious way.  
Auerigar to berrie.  
Auer to haue.  
Aumentar to enlarge, to augment.  
Avariento covetous greedy.  
Auezez at sometimes.  
Aximez.  
Axuar how should suffice.  
Azeite oyle.

**B**

Bacin a basin.  
Baño a bathing place, a hote-  
house.  
Barato plentifull, good cheape.  
Barragan a young man.  
Barrena a wimble to bore holes.  
Beuer to drinke.  
Bezar to lisse.  
Bestia a beast.  
Beuida drinke.  
Bezo a manner, an use, a custom,  
Blanco white.  
Bienaventurado happie, fortun-  
ate.  
Blanquear to whiten.  
Blandura in shewesse faire speech.  
Boz the voice.

Bozcear,

## The Spanish Dictionarie.

Bocezar to yawn, to gape.  
Bodega a cellar.  
Bueno, good.  
Bodega a taverne.  
Bodigo a cake.  
B. setada a buffet.  
Bolar to flie.  
Boluer to turne.  
Bondad goodnesse.  
Bonete a cappe.  
Borro a blot.  
Boslar to vomit.  
Botja a hatte.  
Botar to thrust out, to expell.  
Botica a shoppe.

**C**

Abeca a head.  
Cabello, a haire.  
Cadauno every one.  
Cadauez every tune.  
Caça a hunting.  
Caçador a hunter.  
Caçar to hunt.  
Cambiar to change.  
Caminar to traueil.  
Camino the way.  
Callar to hold ones peace.  
Casto chaste.  
Castidad chastety.  
Caro deere.  
Caridad dearth.  
Camarro a shepheards scrip.  
Cansado, to carie.  
Carça, a bush, a thicket, a bramble  
a wild Eggentine.  
caquicami a roose, a beame.  
Cauallero a knight or gentleman.  
Cauallo a horse.  
Calor heate.  
Causa cause.  
Causar, to cause.  
Cantar, to sing.  
Camara a chamber.

Camuelo a pippin tree.  
Camuesa, a pippin.  
Carta paper.  
Cabo the end.  
Castill a castle.  
Cargo charge, loding.  
Cargar to charge, to lode.  
Cantaro a pot, a tuggie, a tan-  
kard.  
zapato a shoe  
Carreta a carte.  
Carne fleshe.  
Captiuero, captiuitie.  
Capado one that is gelded, an  
eunuch.  
Capilla a Chappell.  
Capón a capon.  
Cara the face.  
Carcell a prison.  
Carnauall Shrovetide.  
Carnero mutton.  
Carniceria the shambles.  
Carnicero a butcher.  
Carpintero a carpenter.  
Casa a house.  
Cerca, nere.  
Cedazo a sieve, a seare.  
Ceja the space ouer the nose be-  
tweene the browses.  
Cerrojo, Cerradura a locke.  
Cerca neere unto, about, bye.  
Cerro a circle, a seage.  
Cesta a cheit.  
Cera ware.  
Cercar to besedge to compass about  
Cerulea deere.  
Celozo gealous.  
Celos gealousie, zeale.  
Comentar to lay the foundation.  
Cometario a churchyard, a place  
where men be buried.  
Chapin a slipper or pantofle.  
Charlatan, a prattler, a chatetr.

A 2

Cha

## The Spanish Dictionary.

Chamarra, a shepherds scrip. Consolar to comfort.  
 Chifinear, to gather the tribute Consolation comfort, cōsolation:  
 of some place. Conoscer to knowe.  
 Chifinero, a collector, or gatherer Confessar to confesse.  
 of tribute. Confession confession.  
 Chifmeria, collection, or gather- Consejo counsell.  
 ring of tribute. Consentir to consent, assent, to as-  
 Chiste. gre to.  
 Chistar. Contradezir to gainsay.  
 Chinche a stinking worme bred Contrito contrit, that which hum-  
 ding in wood, or paper. Cinex. blyth it selfe.  
 Chimenea a chimney. Corregir to correct.  
 Chico little. Correr to runne.  
 Chiquito very little, very small. Coraçon hart.  
 Chozno. Cofer to sowe.  
 Chuca in latin Coxendix, verte- Corromper to corrupt, to marre:  
 bra, a knuckell bone. Cortar to cutte,  
 Chupar to sucke, to drinke. Cortadura a cutte a cutting.  
 Ciruela a plumme. Corona a crowne.  
 Ciruelo a plumme tree. Cordero lamme.  
 Cielo heauen. Cornudo horned.  
 Claro cleere, bright. Creer to beleue.  
 Claridad brightnesse. Criar to creat, to bring vp.  
 Cilla a barne or place to put byppe Criado brought vp, a seruant, also  
 cozne. created.  
 Ciudad a citty. Criança bringing vp, manners.  
 Ciuera cozne. Crines, cabellos heare.  
 Como like as. Crudo rawe.  
 Componer to make, to compose, Crimen a hainous crime, an offense:  
 to set together. Cruell cruell.  
 Comprado bought. Cruz a crosse.  
 Comprar to buy. Cuchillo a knife.  
 Comer to eate. çumo iuyce, moisture.  
 Comparar to compare. çuño.  
 Comparacion a comparison. Cumplir to accomplish.  
 Compania company. Cuerpo body.  
 Comido meate. Cuenta accounts, reckoning.  
 Contado counted.  
 Contar to count.  
 Condemnar to condemne.  
 Condemnacion condemnation.  
 Conseruar to preserue, keepe, and  
 to conserue.

**D** Atill a palme tree.  
 Dar to geue.  
 Dad me geue me.  
 Dançar to daunce, to leap or skip.  
 Dañar to hinder, harme, hurt.  
 Deño.

## The Spanish Dictionary.

Daño losse, harme, hurt. Dios God,  
 Dañoso hurtfull. Disputar to dispute.  
 De, of. Discipulos disciples, schollers.  
 De aca from hence. Disponer to dispose.  
 Descubrir to become sober. Diuino diuine.  
 De alla from thence. Diuinar to coniecture.  
 Demandar to aske. Diuulgar to publish.  
 Defender to defend. Distancia distance, difference.  
 Defuera without. Distinguir to distinguish.  
 Degollar to behead, to cut off Donzella a damsell, a young gena-  
 ones necke, to cut ones throat, tlewoman.  
 to murther. Doctor a Doctor, a teacher.  
 Deñar to daine. Dormir to sleepe.  
 Derecha mano the right hand. Dorado gilded.  
 Despedir to dismiss, to send away Donoso pleasant, merry.  
 Destruccion destruction. Doblar to double.  
 Destruir to destroy. Doblado double.  
 Desterrar to banish. Dote dowry.  
 Desatinar to reele, to stagger, to swauer, to wag.  
 Destorcer, to bntwreath. Duro hard.  
 Desdezir to vsay, to deny that Duda doubt.  
 which he sayd. Durar to last, to continue.  
 Deshazer to vndoe. **E**  
 Deseos wishes. Embiar to send.  
 Desear to desire, to wishe. Encerramiento a shutting in,  
 Descubrir to vncover. a penning in.  
 Desechar, to forsake, to put away. Enseñar to teach.  
 Dexar to leaue. Enseñamiento teaching.  
 Deshonesto dishonest. Ensenador teacher.  
 Deuda debt. Enuierno winter.  
 Defensor to vnreach. Enuierano summer.  
 Desdenar to disdain. Encamiendas commendations.  
 Deldicha unhappinesse, misfoz- Enfuziar to foule, to make dusty.  
 tune, infelicity. Enzina an oake tree,  
 Descoser to vnsowe. Enxugar to dry.  
 Desconcierto disorder, confusion. Enxambre a swarme of bees.  
 Desatar to vntie. Errar to er, to go out of the way.  
 Dicho saide, spoken. Escama the scale of a fish.  
 Diestra the right hand. Escondido hidden.  
 Digestion digestion. Escudriñar to search, to seek out.  
 Digno worthy. Escuchar to harken.  
 Dinero money. Escoier to choose or picke out.  
 Escriuir to write.  
 Escalantar to swarme.

Espiritus.

## The Spanish Dictionary.

Espiritu spirite.  
 Esperança hope.  
 Espinilla the shanke of shin bone  
 of the legge.  
 Estos these.  
 Estar to be.  
 Ethimologia a true saying, a true  
 exposition of reason.  
 Euangelizar to preach the Gos-  
 pell.  
 Exprimir to expresse.  
 Estiercol dunge.  
 Estufa a hote house.  
 Estudiar to study.

### F

**F**altar to want, to lacke.  
 Fatiga wearinesse of the body  
 of the troublesomnesse of  
 the minde.  
 Fe faith.  
 Feo iflauoured.  
 Feamente iflauouredly.  
 Fieles they that be faithfull.  
 Fiebre an ague.  
 Fiesta an holy day.  
 Fornicario, a fornicator.  
 Fortalecimient to fortification, mu-  
 nition.  
 Fragua, a hanuiedld.  
 Fruto, fruite.  
 Frio, colde.  
 Frito, fried.  
 Fuero, without.  
 Fu rca, force, strength.  
 Fundamento, foundation.

### G

**G**allo a cocke.  
 Gallina a henne.  
 Gastar to spende.  
 Ganar to winne, to gaine.  
 Ganado a stocke of sheep, also got-

ten, gayned.  
 Ganir to prattle, to chat.  
 Garças ojos squint eyes.  
 Garfio a hooke of crooked naile.  
 Gentileza gentlenesse.  
 Gemido, a wailing, a lamenting,  
 a sigh, a sobbe.  
 General, generail.  
 Gesto, behaviour, demeanure.  
 Gente, pe-ple.  
 Gengibre, ginger.  
 Gigante, giantes.  
 Girsalte, a hauke.  
 Gloton, a glutton.  
 Glorificar, to glorify.  
 Glosar, to expound, to make a co-  
 mentary.

Golpe, a blowe.  
 Gonces,  
 Gouernar, to gouerne.  
 Gozar, to enioy.  
 Gozo, gladnesse, ioy.  
 Gota, the goutte.  
 Gomito, vomit, vomiting.  
 Gracia, grace.  
 Gracioso, gracious.  
 Grado, a degree.  
 Guardar, to keepe.  
 Guastar, to marre.  
 Guia, a guide.  
 Guiar, to guide.  
 Guiado, guided.  
 Guisa, manner, guise.  
 Gusto, taste.  
 Gustar, to taste.  
 Gusano, a worme.  
 Guerra, warre.  
 Guarida, a refuge, a place of  
 safety.

### H

**H**ablar, to speake.  
 Hambre, hunger.

Haron,

## The Spanish Dictionary.

Haron, Haron.  
 Hazer, to doe.  
 Hazienda, substance, goods.  
 Hecho, done.  
 Hender, to cleane, to choppe.  
 Heredero, an heire.  
 Hermoso, faire.  
 Hermano, brother.  
 Herrero, a smith.  
 Herrar, to sette on irons.  
 Herido, hurt, wounded, thrust.  
 Higuera, a figge tree.  
 Higo, a figge.  
 Hijo sonne.  
 Hilar, to spinne.  
 Hilo, thread.  
 Hinchado, swelled, puffed vp, big.  
 Hombre, a man.  
 Hormiga, a pissemper.  
 Humillar, to humble.  
 Humilde, humble.  
 Huyr, to runne away, to flie.

### I

**I**Amas, neuer.  
 Iarro, an Ewer.  
 Iardin, a gardeine.  
 Impio, vngodly, incredulous.  
 Indigno, vnworthy.  
 Induzir, to perswade, exhort, to  
 induce.  
 Infinito, infinite.  
 Igualdad, equality.  
 Infame, infamous.  
 Instrumento, instrument.  
 Iornal, a daies worke.  
 Iubon, a doiblet.  
 Iugar, to play.  
 Iuramento, an oath.  
 Iurar, to sweare.  
 Iusto, iust.  
 Iustamente, iustly.

### L

**L**Adron, a theefe.  
 Leer, to read.  
 Lengua, a tongue.  
 Leche, milke.  
 Lexia, lie made of ashes.  
 Lexo, farre off, far from.  
 Ley, a lawe.  
 Liberall, liberall.  
 Librar, to deliuer out of bondage.  
 Libertar, to sette at freedome.  
 Llamar, to call.  
 Llaue, a key.  
 Llegar, to approach, to draw near,  
 to come vnto, to arriue.  
 Lleuantar, to rise.  
 Llento, full.  
 Libreria, a library, a shop of books.  
 Limpiar, to make cleane.  
 Libro, a booke.  
 Lorar, to weepe, waile, cry.  
 Llouer, to raine.  
 Lodo, durt.  
 Lobrego, wretched, miserable,  
 soreswfull.  
 Lobo, a wolfe.  
 Loco, a foole.  
 Loar, to praise.  
 Lugar, place.  
 Luchar, to wrestle.  
 Luego, by and by, straight way,  
 incontinently.  
 Luego que, as soone as.  
 Lumbal, a threshold.  
 Lumbre, light.  
 Lutado, covered ouer with durt.  
 Luz, light, brightnesse.  
 Luzir, to be light, to shine, to glit-  
 ster.  
 Lluvia, raine.

M.

# The Spanisb Dictionarie.

## M

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>M</b> Aça, mallet, a hammer.                     | Mismo, selfe.  |
| Maestro, schoole maister.                           | Misericordioso, pittifull.                                     |
| Maldad, mischiefe, nough-<br>tinesse.               | Mielle, haruest.   |
| Malo, naught.                                       | Mirar, to looke, to see, to behold.                            |
| Mancha, a stain.                                    | Milagro, a thing seldome seene,<br>strange, monstrous.         |
| Mançano, an apple tree.                             | Miedo, feare.  |
| Mançana, an apple.                                  | Morel, a mulberie tree, called Mo-<br>rus.                     |
| Manjar, meate.                                      | Morar, to dwell.   |
| Maña, manner, deceit, subtilty,<br>or wile.         | Moreno, brown, tawnie, swartish.                               |
| Mañana, a morning, also to mor-<br>rowe.            | Morir, to die.   |
| Mandamiento, commandement.                          | Mosca, a flie.   |
| Manifestar, to make manifest.                       | Mortuorio, a funerall belonging<br>to the buriall.             |
| Merrauilla, meruaile.                               | Mosquear, to driue a waie flies.                               |
| Marefcido.  | Mostrar, to shewe.   |
| Mas, more.  | Muger, a woman.  |
| Massa, a masse, a rumpe.                            | Mundo, the world.  |
| Mascar, to chaw, to eate.                           | Muncho, much, great, greatly.                                  |
| Mastin, a mastiefe dog.                             | Muerte, death.   |
| Matar, to kill, slay, or murther.                   | Mulo, a Mule.  |
| Martilla, a catalogue of proper<br>names.           | Multitud, a multitude.   |
| Meuester es, it is wanting, lacking<br>needfull.    | Muñeco, a babie, a puppet, a thing<br>that children play with. |
| Medida, measure.                                    | Mudar, to change, to alter.                                    |
| Menor, lesse.                                       | Mudança, a change, an alteration.                              |
| Mejor, better.                                      |  |
| Mentira, a lie.                                     |  |
| Membrillo, a Quince, and also a<br>Quince tree.     |  |
| Mengua, want, pouerty, indigence<br>lacke.          |  |
| Mendigar, to begge.                                 |  |
| Mercado, the market place, also<br>cheap, a market. |  |
| Mesa, a table.                                      |  |
| Mexiza, the iawe.                                   |  |
| Mio, mine.  |  |
| Misericordia, pittie.                               |  |

## N

|  |
|--|
| <b>N</b> Acer, to be borne, to proceed, to<br>rise, to grow, &c. |
| Nadar, to swimme.  |
| Nalga, the buttocks.   |
| Naranja, an Orange.  |
| Naranjo, an Orange tree.   |
| Nariz, nose.   |
| Nauc, a ship.  |
| Nauio, the same.   |
| Nauegar, to saile.   |
| Nauidad, Christmasse tide.                                       |
| Necessidad, necessitie.  |
| Necesario, necessarie.   |
| Negocio, busines.  |

Negro

# The Spanisb Dictionarie.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Negro, blacke.                                    | Ojo, an eye.                                       |
| Neuar, to snow.                                   | Oliua, an Olive.                                   |
| Negligente, negligent.                            | Oler, to smell.                                    |
| Negror, blacknes.                                 | Olla, a pot.                                       |
| Necedad, ignorance, buskiffulness,<br>foolishnes. | Olor, a smell.                                     |
| Neblina, a cloude.                                | Olmo, an Elm tree.                                 |
| Ni, neither, no.                                  | Olvidar, to forget.                                |
| Nido, a nest.                                     | Omiziano, a manslayer.                             |
| Niño, a childe.                                   | Ora, an houre.                                     |
| Nebula, a cloude.                                 | Orador, an Orator.                                 |
| Ninguno, no bodie.                                | Orar, to praye.                                    |
| Nieto, nephew.                                    | Orden, order.                                      |
| Niñez, childhood.                                 | Origen, an offspring, beginning.                   |
| No, no, not.                                      | Oreja, an eare.                                    |
| Nogal, a nut tree.                                | Orella, the hem of skirt of a coate<br>or garment. |
| Noche, night.                                     | Orin, rust.  |
| Nombrar, to name.                                 | Ostinado, obstinate.                               |
| Nombre, a name.                                   | Osadia, boldnes, audacitie.                        |
| Nosotros, we.                                     | Osar, to be bold.                                  |
| Nombre proprio, a proper name.                    | Otero, a high hill, or watch tower.                |
| Notazilla, a little note.                         | Otorgar, to graunt, to allowe, to<br>prouledge.    |
| Nouela, a fable or tale.                          | Otro, another.                                     |
| Nouedad, newnesse.                                | Otra y otra vez, againe and againe.                |
| Nueuas, newes, tidings.                           | Otio, leasure.                                     |
| Nuez, a nut.                                      | Oueja, a sheepe.                                   |
| Nuez moscada, a nutmeg.                           | Ouillo, a bottom of clew of threed.                |
| Nubloso, cloudie.                                 | Oxala, would to God, God grāt.                     |
| Nudoso, full of knots.                            | Oxear, to driue a waie.                            |

## O

|   |
|---|
| <b>O</b> Bra, a worke.                              |
| Obedecer, to obey.                                  |
| Obispo, a Bishop.                                   |
| Oblada, a cake, an offering.                        |
| Obligar, too bind.                                  |
| Obligado, bound.                                    |
| Obrar, to worke.                                    |
| Oficial, an Officer, also an arte or<br>occupation. |
| Ofrecer, to offer.                                  |
| Ofrenda, a sacrifice.                               |
| Oir, to heare.                                      |

## P

|  |
|--|
| <b>P</b> Adecer, to suffer.                  |
| Padre, father.                               |
| Pagar, to paie.                              |
| Palma, palme: also the palme of<br>the hand. |
| Palabra, a word.                             |
| Palo, a sticke.                              |
| Paño, cloth.                                 |
| Pan, bread.                                  |
| Parra, a vine.                               |
| Partir, to part, to diuide.                  |

S

Passar,

## The Spanish Dictionarie.

Passar, to walke.  
 Patria, Countrey.  
 Paz, peace.  
 Pared, a wall.  
 Parir, to bee deliuered, to bee in  
 childbed.  
 Pariente, kinsman.  
 Parida, a woman lately brought  
 to bed.  
 Pararse, to rest, to stay, to stand still.  
 Partera, a midwife.  
 Paxaro, a bird.  
 Pastel, a pie.  
 Peccado, sinne.  
 Peor, worse.  
 Pena, punishment.  
 Pequeno, little.  
 Pece, fish.  
 Pequeno, little.  
 Perdiz, a partridge.  
 Pedaro, a peece.  
 Permitir, to suffer.  
 Peal, a socke.  
 Perdonar, to pardon.  
 Pegar, to paste together.  
 Peral, a pear tree.  
 Peynar, to come.  
 Pera, a pear.  
 Peyne, a combe.  
 Perder, to lose.  
 Pelear, to fight.  
 Perrenese, it appertaineth.  
 Peligro, danger.  
 Perfecto, perfect.  
 Pedro, a haire.  
 Persona, a person.  
 Pensar, to thinke.  
 Peon, a footman: also a light horse  
 man, also a tourneyman, a mer-  
 cenarie workman.  
 Pereza, lazines, sluggishnes: also to  
 be slowe.  
 Pesar, to waigh, to be heauie.

Piadoso, pittifull, mercifull.  
 Pichel, a foot.  
 Picar, to thinke.  
 Pimienta, pepper.  
 Piedra, a stone.  
 Pintar, to paint.  
 Plazer, pleasure, delight.  
 Pleyto, a sute in law.  
 Platero, a gold-smith an ingrauer,  
 a caruer.  
 Plegar, to fold.  
 Plomo, lead.  
 Pluma, a feather, a pen to write.  
 Pobre, poure.  
 Poder, to be able.  
 Poco, a little.  
 Poner, to put.  
 Poluo, dust, sand.  
 Por, for.  
 Porque? wherefore.  
 Polla, a chicken.  
 Por mi, for me.  
 Por ti, for thee.  
 Porque, because.  
 Posar, to rest.  
 Posar, to asseme, to stand vpon  
 a thing obstinately, to perseuer.  
 Possee, to possesse.  
 Pozo, a well.  
 Postigo, a backe doore.  
 Prima, couine, kinsman.  
 Principall, principall, chiefe.  
 Presto, quickly, soone.  
 Prestar, to borrow or lend.  
 Preceptos, precepts.  
 Predicar, to preach.  
 Preguntar, to aske.  
 Prometer, to promise.  
 Prouecho, profite.  
 Produzir, to produce, to bring forth.  
 Prontamente, readie, promptly.  
 Propriamente, properly.

Promessas;

## The Spanish Dictionarie.

Promessas, promises.  
 Prouar, to proue, to try.  
 Prouer, to prouide.  
 Pua, an iron pike, an iron prick, &  
 point of a weapon, a spear head.  
 Publicar, to publish.  
 Pueblo, people.  
 Puerto, a bidge.  
 Puerta, a gate, a doore.  
 Puerco, a hogge.  
 Pulga, a flea.  
 Purgar, to make cleane.

**Q** Val, what kinde of thing.

Quando, when.  
 Quanto, how much.

Quantos, how many.  
 Quebrar, to breake.  
 Quebrantar, to breake or violate.  
 Quedar, to remaine, to stay.  
 Quemar, to burne.  
 Querer, to will.  
 Queso, cheese.  
 Quereña, a complainte.  
 Quexura, hast, or making of hast.  
 Quitar, to take away, to sepearat.  
 Queixa, a complaint.

**R** Aez, easie.  
 Rayo, the rayon or beame of  
 the sunne.

Raiz, a roote.  
 Rama, a branch.  
 Razo, tasted like.  
 Razimo, a bunch of grapes.  
 Raui, madnesse, woodnesse.  
 Recebir, to receiue.  
 Redemptor, a redemptor.  
 Redemtion, redemtion.  
 Regir, to gouerne.  
 Regeneracion, regeneration.  
 Rer, to laugh.

Reñegar, to deny, to rebell, to re-  
 uolt.  
 Reñir, to chide.  
 Repartir, to distribute, to deuide,  
 to part.  
 Reprimir, to repress.  
 Rescatar, to redeeme.  
 Requerir, to require.  
 Resultar, to rebound, to leape back.  
 Reuerenciar, to reuerence.  
 Rey, a king.  
 Reyno, a kingdome.  
 Rezio, strong, hard.  
 Rezar, to rehearse.  
 Reziende, fresh, newe.  
 Reza de papel, a ream of paper.  
 Ria, a haue.  
 Riachillo, a little riuer.  
 Ribera, sea shoar, coast or bank.  
 Riguroso, rigorous, hard, cruell.  
 Ricor, rich.  
 Risa, laughter.  
 Rincon, a corner.  
 Rio, a riuer.  
 Riqueza, riches.  
 Robar, to robbe.  
 Rodar, to turne a thing like a  
 wheele, to swing about.  
 Romper, to breake.  
 Roña, scabbednesse, itch.  
 Roxo, read.  
 Ruido, a noise.  
 Rumiar, to chewe the cudde.  
 Ruim, nought.

**S** Aber, to knowe.  
 Sabio, wise.  
 Sabiduria, wisdom.  
 Sabiamente, wisely.  
 Sacramento, the Sacrament.  
 Sacrar, to take forth.  
 Saco, a sacke, a bagge.

S a

Sacudir

## The Spanish Dictionary.

Sacudir, to beate downe.  
 Sacro, an arrowe.  
 Sagrario, a sanctuary.  
 Saltar, to leape.  
 Saltear, to assaile, or sette vpon,  
 to robbe or spoile.  
 Salud, health, the good state of  
 once condition, or life.  
 Santidad, holinesse.  
 Santo, holy.  
 Sana, anger.  
 Sanidad, health of the body.  
 Sano, healthfull, whole, sounde,  
 not sicke.  
 Sathanas, sathan, the deuill.  
 Satisfaccion, satisfaction.  
 Sauana, a sheete.  
 Sazon, season, time.  
 Sangre, blood.  
 Salir, to goe out, to issue,  
 Sed, thirst.  
 Seda, silke.  
 Seguir, to folloiw.  
 Semejante, like.  
 Segun, according.  
 Señor, Lord, sir.  
 Sentir, to perceiue, to feele, to dis-  
 cerne.  
 Ser, to be.  
 Seruir, to serue.  
 Seuero, seuer, cruell, hard, graue.  
 Seueramente, cruelly, seuerely,  
 hardy.  
 Señal, a signe or token.  
 Seruidor, a seruant, a minister.  
 Sefos, the braines.  
 Silla, a stoole, a settell.  
 Siempre, alwaies.  
 Simiente, seede.  
 Sitio, the situation.  
 So, vnder.  
 Soberuio, proud.  
 Sobornar, to suborne, to instruct  
 one how to deceiue, or how to  
 be a false witness.  
 Soldado, a souldier.  
 Solaz, comfort, solace.  
 Soluiar, to ease, to defende, to  
 succour, to lighten, to lessen.  
 Sobrar, to remaine ouer.  
 Soler, to be accustomed, to vse.  
 Solloçar, to yer, to sob often.  
 Soñar, to dreame.  
 Soltura, a losing, bntyring, vndo-  
 ing.  
 Suelo, the ground.  
 Subir, to goe vppe.  
 Suerte, chaunce, hap.  
 Sufrir, to suffer.  
 Sujuzgar, to subdew.  
 Sumar, to cast a summe.  
 Suzo, vppon.  
 Suzio, soyle, durty.  
 Sudar, to sweate.  
 Suegra, the wiues or husbandes  
 mother, a mother in law.  
 Sueño, a dreame.  
 Sustentar, to maintaine, to keep,  
 to vphold, to beare vp.  
 Sugoso, full of iuice, moiste.  
 Suyo, his.

### T

T Abia, a table, or boord,  
 Tachar, to shew one his vice,  
 to rebuke, to blame, to find fault  
 with.  
 Tajar, to cut, to cleane.  
 Tan, so. Tan frio, so colde.  
 Tanto, so much.  
 Tantoque, whilst.  
 Tardo, late.  
 Temer, to feare.  
 Templo, a church, a temple.  
 Tener, to holde.  
 Terciopelo, velvet thre pile.  
 Temprano, betimes early.

Tem-

## The Spanish Dictionary.

Teraplado, temperate, modest, Varon, a man.  
 sober.  
 Vando, a faction.  
 Tenazas, a paire of tongs, a paire Vazio, emptye.  
 of pincers, or nippers.  
 Vencer, to ouercome.  
 Texer, to sweaue.  
 Vender, to sell.  
 Texillo, the weauers shuttle.  
 Verdad, truth.  
 Tiembra, a trembling, a quaking.  
 Verde, greene.  
 Tierra, earth, countrie.  
 Verdaderamente, truly, verily.  
 Tinta, inke.  
 Vestidos, apparell, clothes.  
 Tibieza, betweene hot and colde: Vez, time, course, turne.  
 also sloownesse, carelesnes, and Vezino, a neighbo.  
 negligence.  
 Vinagre, vinager.  
 Tirar, to drawe, to hooke, to pull.  
 Vihuela, the violl.  
 Tintero, an inkehozne.  
 Vianda, meate.  
 Tocar, to touch.  
 Vida, life.  
 Topar, to meete with one, to goe Vidro, a glasse.  
 right against, or vpon one.  
 Viejo, olde.  
 Todo, all.  
 Virgen, a virgin, a maide.  
 Tomar, to take.  
 Vista, the sight.  
 Toro, a bul.  
 Vientre, the bellie.  
 Torcer, to wreath, to wreast, to Viento, the winde.  
 wyng, to turne round.  
 Vileza, bildnes, of small price.  
 Tornar, to turne backe.  
 Vino, swine.  
 Traço, a linnen or swollen cloth.  
 Virey, bicerop.  
 Trabaiar, to worke.  
 Vilefcer, to waske, vile, base.  
 Tratar, to intreate, to handle, to Vosotros, ye.  
 vse.  
 Voto, a vowe.  
 Traer, to bring, to carrie.  
 Votar, to giue voices, to elect or  
 Trauar, to knit, to tie, choose by voices.  
 Tregua, truce, peace for a time.  
 Vña, the nail of ones finger.  
 Trespaser, to trespassse, to offend.  
 Vñion, vñitie.  
 Trigo, cozne.  
 Vnguento, ointment.  
 Trouar, to finde, to inuent.  
 Vfar, to vse.  
 Tronar, to thunder.  
 Versano, a pupill or orphan.  
 Truhan, a parasite, a belly feast.  
 Vsina, byne, pisse.  
 Tu, thou, you.  
 Tuerro, crooked.  
 Tutar, to keepe.  
 Tayo, thine.

### V

V Anidad, banitie.  
 Vara, a yerd, a measure.

### X

X Abon, sepe.  
 Xaquima, a halter, a rope, a col-  
 ler.  
 Xara, the hearbe whereof Labda-  
 num is made, which is a kinde  
 of gu much vsed in pomanders  
 S 3 Xergon,

# The Spanish Dictionary.

Xergon, a matresse.  
Xenoble, or Mostaça, lincsedde, Yerno, the daughters husband.  
Whereof mustard is made, mu-  
stard.

Xeruilla, a spout, also a pumpe.

Ximia, an Ipe.

Xiringa, a kinde of pion pipe or  
flute.

**Y**  
YA, already.  
Yaque, now, that.  
Yegua, a mare.  
Yerro, an error.

Yerua, an hearbe.

Yugo, a yoke.

**Z**

**Z** Arco, it is commonly taken for  
one whose eyes are blewish  
and graie: also one that turneth  
his eyes, so that all the white is  
seene.

Zorra, or Rapaz, a foxe.

Zorzal, a thrush, a black bird.

**F I N I S.**



SS  
*Quo potentior, et gloriosior natio; eo florentior,  
et nobilior Lingua. Certè ut Monarchia  
predominatur: sic tandem Lingua. Et ea  
Lingua diuissima; cuius usus maxime catholicus  
in Genere; aut maxime necessarius in specie.  
gabriel harneus: 1590.*



— a vida de Lazarillo de Tormas, y de fortunas  
y adversidades. Todo es nada.

— Latina Lingua, incorruptior apud Hispanos, quam apud Italos,  
aut Gallos. Fovius Italus, de Pisibus Romanis, c. 4. bis.

Cortesi, et Medina Libri Hispanici, de Arte navigandi:

Guerra de Inventionis Navigationis:

The brevis Indian Historie, of Hernando Cortes / pl.

Examen de Ingenios.

Dialogo of Monte maggior: Boscan: Garcilaso:

& sum other Legendes of Chivalry, & Errant Knights.